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BULGARIAN.

BY
W. R. MORFILL, M.A.

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¹ BULGARIAN GRAMMAR

A

SHORT GRAMMAR

OF THE

BULGARIAN LANGUAGE

WITH READING LESSONS

BY

W. R. MORFILL, M.A.

READER IN RUSSIAN AND THE OTHER SLAVONIC LANGUAGES
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY OF BOHEMIA.

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P R E F A C E.

THE growing importance of the Bulgarian Principality seems to indicate the need of a Bulgarian Grammar, whether for travellers or those engaged in commerce. I have, therefore, compiled this short work. The manuscript has lain by me for some years, and I have done what I could to make the book as complete as possible. I have now worked at the Bulgarian language at intervals for the past twenty-five years, and have gained some insight into its principles. I have also received valuable assistance from Bulgarian friends at various times, both in the Principality itself and in England.

The student's attention is called to the following points :—

(1) The principles of this Grammar are based upon those of the great Comparative Grammar of MIKLOSICH (*Vergleichende Grammatik, Zweite Ausgabe*, Wien, 1879), a work of supreme value.

My conviction is that the Bulgarian language cannot

be understood unless its structure is investigated in connection with the general system of the Slavonic languages. It is in this way only that, among other things, the case-endings of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns which we are continually coming upon in the national songs and elsewhere can be explained. In these we are reminded of the earlier stages of the language. So also the old forms of the verbs which are occasionally introduced, even though not in great use, are essential for the understanding of the Bulgarian verbal system: even when they are rare as simple verbs they are frequently found in composition with prepositions. If the student knows the simple forms, he will soon be able to understand those which are compounded. Owing to the want of a real literary standard, all kinds of archaic and dialectic forms are struggling to get admission into the literary language.

(2) I have taken for my standard the dialect employed in Government publications which appear at Sofia, e.g., the *Сборникъ*, or Miscellany, issued at intervals, containing valuable articles on Bulgarian philology and popular literature. Words, however, from other dialects occur occasionally in the Reading Lessons, but they will be found, to the best of my belief, carefully explained.

(3) I have also followed the Government orthography in the main. Some, however, of the extracts given

diverge from it, and I did not like to tamper with them. Thus even the eccentric spelling adopted by DOZON has been allowed to stand. The student will be benefited by becoming acquainted with these different systems, and orthographical peculiarities will constantly be found alluded to in the Vocabulary.

(4) It will be observed that some of the extracts abound in Russisms. These forms cannot be ejected from the language, and have greatly increased since the war. Up to that time Bulgaria was cut off from the rest of Europe, and had only borrowed some Turkish words and a few from the Greek. The former are now to a certain extent falling out of use. The language is undergoing various changes, but it would be useless to wait till it has become settled.

For the few Reading Lessons which I have given I have taken some passages from the *Перводруцеско Списание* and the *Български Прѣсловѣ*, both published at Sofia. A good style of prose and verse is to be found in these reviews. From VAZOV, the most conspicuous writer who has appeared in Bulgaria, I have made two selections; the first from his powerful novel *Подъ Яго-мо*, "Under the Yoke" (Sofia, 1894), and the second from a volume of his poems, *Избавление* (Bucharest, 1878). I have given two fine folk-songs, the Ballad of the Janissary and the

fair-haired Dragana, from the collection of the brothers MILADINOV (*Български Народни Пѣсни*, Agram, 1861), and that of the outlaw Liben, from DOZON (*Български Народни Пѣсни*, Paris, 1875).

I cannot close this Preface without hearty thanks to Mr. Ivan E. GESHOV, of Sofia, Bulgarian Minister of Finance, for the help he gave me in Bulgarian twenty-five years ago. At that time Bulgarian books were few, and difficult to procure. It was he who introduced to my notice the splendid collection of ballads of the brothers MILADINOV. All this was some years before the *blutbad* of Philippopolis, which he was destined to pass through, and has described so eloquently in his articles in the *Периодическо Списание*. I have given two extracts from his powerful narrative.

I must also thank for many valuable hints Professor SHISHMANOV, of Sofia, and Professor P. SYRKOU, of St. Petersburg.

The following books, among others, have been consulted in the compilation of this little work :—

Bulgarische Grammatik, von Dr. Franz Ladislav CHLEBORAD (Wien, 1888); a very useful book.

Die Kunst die Bulgarische Sprache, leicht und schnell zu erlernen, von Fr. VYMAZAL (Wien, 1888), where a

great deal of useful information will be found packed in a small compass.

The Bulgarian Grammar of the brothers TSANKOV, or CANKOF, as the name was then spelled (*Grammatik der Bulgarischen Sprache*, Wien, 1852). This was for a long time the only one in the field, and twenty-six years ago I was glad to get it. But the orthography is bewildering, and the use of Latin letters is an obstacle to the student. However serviceable at one time, it has now been superseded.

The Bulgarian dictionary which I have found most useful is that of Dr. BOGOROV, *Българско - Френски Ръчникъ* (in two vols., Vienna, 1873). This work, however, leaves much to be desired, especially in the Bulgarian-French part. The Bulgarian is meagre: many useful provincial words are rejected because the compiler seems to want to occidentalize the language as much as possible, and to introduce Latin loan-words. The French-Bulgarian part is better.

The Dictionary of DUVERNOIS, published a few years ago at Moscow, is known to me only by name.

The little French-Bulgarian-Turkish Dictionary published by Iliev and Khranov at Rustchuk in 1868 (*Словаръ Француско-Българско-Турски*) is meagre and disappointing.

The English and Bulgarian Vocabulary published at Constantinople by Morse and Vasiliev is now somewhat difficult to procure. It is accurate and useful ; moreover, the words are carefully accented.

There is a good vocabulary appended to Dozon's book, previously cited.

Mr. Naïden Gerov of Philippopolis is now publishing a copious Bulgarian Dictionary, which is to contain all the dialectic words (*Рѣчникъ на Български Языкъ*, Пловдивъ, 1895), but I have as yet been able to procure only the first volume (A—D). As the words are explained in Bulgarian and Russian, it will be of use to very advanced students only.

For purposes of comparison I have sometimes made use of the excellent Slovenish Dictionary edited by PLETERŠNIK (*Slovensko-Nemški Slovar*, Laibach, 1894).

W. R. MORFILL.

OXFORD,
March 16th, 1897.

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BULGARIAN GRAMMAR

PART I. PHONOLOGY.

THE Bulgarian alphabet is the Cyrillic, the same as, with some trifling modifications, is employed by the Russians and Serbs.

ROMAN	ITALIC	OLD SLAVONIC	WRITTEN	SOUNDS
А а	<i>A a</i>	Ѧ Ѧ	<i>А а</i>	a, as in Italian
Б б	<i>B б</i>	Ѣ Ѣ	<i>Б б</i>	b
В в	<i>B в</i>	Ѥ Ѥ	<i>В в</i>	v
Г г	<i>Г г</i>	Ѧ Ѧ	<i>Г г</i>	g, always hard
Д д	<i>Д д</i>	Ѥ Ѥ	<i>Д д</i>	d
Е е	<i>E e</i>	Ѣ Ѣ	<i>Е е</i>	é French ¹ (sometimes written <i>æ</i>)
Ж ж	<i>Ж ж</i>	Ѥ Ѥ	<i>Ж ж</i>	French <i>j</i> in <i>jour</i> , or <i>s</i> in <i>pleasure</i>
З з	<i>З з</i>	Ѣ Ѣ	<i>З з</i>	z
И и	<i>И и</i>	Ѣ Ѣ	<i>И и</i>	i, Italian
Й й	<i>Й й</i>	Ѣ Ѣ	<i>Й й</i>	i, very short
К к	<i>К к</i>	Ѧ Ѧ	<i>К к</i>	k

¹ At the beginning of a word like *ye*. It must be borne in mind that the Bulgarian language, like the Slavonic languages generally, does not affect long vowels.

ROMAN	ITALIC	OLD SLAVONIC	WRITTEN	SOUNDS
Л л	Л л	Л л	Л л	l
М м	М м	М м	М м	m
Н н	Н н	Н н	Н н	n
О о	О о	Ѡ ѡ	О о	o, short, as in <i>not</i>
П п	П п	П п	П п	p
Р р	Р р	Р р	Р р	r
С с	С с	С с	С с	s, always sharp
Т т	Т т	Т т	Т т	t
У у	У у	Ѳ ѳ	У у	Eng. <i>oo</i> , French <i>ou</i>
Ф ф	Ф ф	Ф ф	Ф ф	f
Х х	Х х	Х х	Х х	kh, German <i>ch</i> in <i>machen</i>
Ц ц	Ц ц	Ц ц	Ц ц	ts
Ч ч	Ч ч	Ч ч	Ч ч	ch, as in <i>church</i>
Ш ш	Ш ш	Ш ш	Ш ш	sh
Щ щ	Щ щ	Щ щ	Щ щ	sht, as <i>st</i> in German <i>Stein</i>
Ъ ъ	Ъ ъ	Ъ ъ	Ъ ъ	} Like <i>u</i> in <i>but</i> ; at the end of a word mute, but slightly affect the preceding consonant ¹
Ь ь	Ь ь	Ь ь	Ь ь	
Ѣ ѣ	Ѣ ѣ	Ѣ ѣ	Ѣ ѣ	Like <i>e</i> or <i>ye</i> ²
Ю ю	Ю ю	ІО ю	Ю ю	yu, or <i>you</i>
Я я	Я я	А а	Я я	ya
Ѧ	—	Ѧ Ѧ	Ѧ	Like <i>u</i> in <i>but</i>
ѧ	—	Іѧ Іѧ	ѧ	iu

¹ We shall shortly see that these two letters are often confused in the spelling of words.

² When in an accented syllable often pronounced like *я*.

ѡ. This letter has the sound of **u** in *inlaut* like *u* in *but*. It is continued in use where it originally occurred in Old Slavonic, and had a nasal pronunciation. Nasals are, however, now only found in some of the Bulgarian dialects. See papers by Prof. DRINOV, in *Archiv für Slavische Philologie*, II. 399; also *Неруодѣуеко Снудѣне*, I КН., Braila, 1876. MIKLOSICH doubted this *rhinesmus*, but DRINOV declares that he conversed with some Bulgarians at Constantinople who unmistakably made use of nasals in their pronunciation. We sometimes find this letter written **ѡ** (see Bulgarian New Testament, Smyrna, 1850).

ѣ. This letter seems to be now going out of use, and is sometimes supplanted by **я**, as **бѣѣѣ**, 'I strike,' frequently now written **бѣѣѣ**. It is pronounced *iu*, the last vowel very short.

The orthography of the Bulgarian language is at the present time in a somewhat confused state; but now that the nation has awaked to self-consciousness, and seems to have a great future in store, these matters are in a fair way of being settled. In this book the orthography as used at Sofia, especially in the Government publication *Сборникъ*, has been followed as much as possible. We find **ѣ** often confused with **е**; thus we get both **вѣѣѣ** and **вѣѣѣ**, 'time.' The same mistake is of frequent occurrence in Russian, and the *præ*-iotization of this vowel is one of the characteristics of the Bosnian dialect of Serbian.

THE CONSONANTS.

I. **п, л, н.** **л** occasionally drops off, as **ѣмѣѣ** for

O. S. *лѣмешь* (cf. *языкъ* in Russian, which in some of the dialects is *лензѣкъ*). *л* and *р* are frequently confused; e.g. *изцѣрявамъ* for *изцѣлявамъ*, 'to heal;' root *цѣл-*, 'whole.' *Р* must be pronounced stronger than in English.

II. *т, д*. The ordinary Slavonic *г* has become in some cases *д*, as *дълбокъ*, Russian *глубокий*, 'deep' (cf. Slovenish *kmica*, for *tmica*, 'darkness;' this, however, is not recognised by *PLETERŠNIK* as the ordinary form). Sometimes *т* and *д* disappear before *н*. The softening of the dentals (as in O. S.) is effected by changing *т* into *шт* and *д* into *жд*; thus, *баш-та́*, 'father,' from *bat-ya*.

III. *п, б, в, м*. *п* and *в* frequently fall out before other consonants, as in Russian. Thus *бв* becomes *б*, as *облакъ*, 'a cloud.' Cf. also *срѣиѣ*, 'to make,' for *сврѣиѣ*. Sometimes, as in other Slavonic languages, *в* is inserted at the beginning of a word when it originally began with a vowel, as *вжжѣ*, 'a rope.'

IV. *к, г, х*. *г* before *ъ* takes the sound of *к*.

V. *ц, з, с*. *з* becomes *с* in composition before *п, т, х, ч*.

VI. *ч, ж, ш, щ*. The pronunciation of these letters has already been given.

The letter *ѣ* is only used properly in words of foreign origin.

Bulgarian resembles O. S. in the mutation of the consonants in the plurals of nouns; thus *г* is changed into *з*, *к* into *п*, and *х* into *с*.

DIALECTS.

It would be out of place in a small work like the present to enter upon the discussion of dialectic forms, which would only confuse the student. The dialects of Bulgarian are three, the eastern, western, and southern. As I have said before, an attempt is here made to employ as much as possible the dialect in vogue at Sofia. Owing to the language having been so little cultivated before the war of independence, many writers have introduced Russisms into the language abundantly. In the Reading Lessons at the end I shall occasionally call attention to these.

ACCENTUATION.

As regards the accentuation, it is unfortunately the case that it differs in the different dialects. Each word will be carefully accented in the present work, and where any rules can be introduced on the subject they will be given *in loco*. It seemed better to do this than to attempt a general scheme of the accentuation in Bulgarian, which in the present condition of the language would be impossible.

PART II. ACCIDENCE.

PARTS OF SPEECH may be divided into two classes :—

(1) Inflected, viz. noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, verb.

(2) Uninflected, viz. adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection.

I. INFLECTED.

THE ARTICLE.

The ARTICLE ought more properly to come under the head of PRONOUNS, but we shall follow the old order, and take it here on account of its being compounded as it were with the NOUN. It is derived from the demonstrative pronoun, and is found combined with nouns, adjectives and numerals, being placed at the end. In this respect Bulgarian resembles the Albanian and Roumanian languages. It has been thought that its position is owing to the influence of some of the barbarous languages which once occupied the ground that Bulgarian now covers—the Dacian, for instance. Analogies, however, can be shown in other Slavonic languages, where we have the demonstrative pronoun in the neuter put

after words, as if to call attention. Thus, cf. the Russian *какая-то Англичанка дала намъ*, ‘a certain Englishwoman gave us.’ So also in Polish, *Która-to jedyna okoliczność* byłaby dostateczną do utwierdzenia, ‘which circumstance alone would be sufficient to confirm.’

DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLE.

Singular.

MASC.		ФЕМ.		NEUT.
Nom. тѣ		та		то

Plural.

Nom. тѣ		тѣ		та
---------	--	----	--	----

Sometimes in masc. nouns the *т* falls out, then instead of *тѣ* an *а* is written; e. g. *вѣка*, ‘the wolf.’ So also in adjectives *старій-тѣ* becomes *старія*.

The numeral *два* takes after it the article *та*, as *два-та*, ‘the two;’ but *двѣ* and all the rest of the numerals take as an article *тѣ* or *тѣхъ*; as *двѣ-тѣ*, *три-тѣ*, *пять-тѣхъ*, *десять-тѣхъ*, &c. After neuter substantives in the plural the article *та* is used, as *лицѣ-та*; but after neuter adjectives in the plural we must employ *ти*, as *умни-ти* *дѣцѣ*.

A masculine noun takes a feminine article if the termination is feminine; as *бащѣ-та*, ‘the father,’ *служѣ-та*, ‘the servant.’

There is no indefinite article in Bulgarian; the place of it is sometimes supplied by *единъ*, ‘one,’ or *нѣкой*, ‘some;’ as, *една къща*, ‘a house.’

THE NOUN.

The Bulgarian language has three genders, the masculine, feminine, and neuter.

To the masculine belong the names of animate beings of the male sex; as, *человѣкъ*, 'a man,' *войвода*, 'a general,' *Марко*, 'Mark,' all nouns which end in *ъ* and *и*, and some which end in *ь*, *а*, *о* and *е*.

To the feminine belong the names of animate beings of the female sex, as *женá*, 'a wife;' and most others which end in *я* and *ь*, as *воля*, 'the will,' *кость*, 'a bone.'

To the neuter belong substantives ending in *о* and *е*, as *чадо*, 'a child,' *лицѣ*, 'the face,' *врѣме*, 'time.'

The noun has two numbers, singular and plural.¹

Of the original Slavonic cases only three have been preserved, the nominative, accusative, and vocative. The genitive and dative are expressed by the preposition *на*. Sometimes also *отъ* may be used, like our *of*; as, *уломци отъ исторiята*, 'fragments of the history.' In some of the dialects traces of an inflexional genitive can be found, and it is preserved a great deal in proper names and in the pronouns. The declension of nouns being in such a mutilated state, it is hardly possible to construct it upon the general Slavonic basis. The following fragments, however, will help the reader to understand it.

¹ O. S. had a dual, and of this traces are found in Bulgarian, as *нозѣ*, 'the two feet;' *ръцѣ*, 'the two hands;' *колѣнѣ*, 'the two knees.'

1st DECLENSION.

Ъ (*a*)-STEMS.

1. прѣтолъ, 'a throne.'

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
	г ѓ лъ	прѣто́ли
G.	на прѣто́лъ	на прѣто́ли
D.	на прѣто́лъ	на прѣто́ли
A.	прѣто́лъ (-а)	прѣто́ли
V.	прѣто́ле (-у)	прѣто́ли

Nouns like парáй, 'a servant,' are the same both in the singular and plural.

Nouns ending in -инъ in the sing. lose that termination in the plural; thus, славя́нинъ, pl. славя́ни, as if from славя́нъ. In new words introduced into the language we see this form by analogy, as жандáрминъ, 'a police agent.' Граждáнинъ makes граждáне. As in Russian, some of the nouns of this declension make their plural in а, as листь, 'a leaf,' листь, 'leaves.' Брáтъ, 'a brother,' makes the irregular plural брáтя; this, however, was originally a collective form, and is explained in the same way as the form *loca* as a plural of *locus*, in Latin.

2. Стоянъ, 'Stoyan' (proper name).

N.	Стоя́нъ
G.	на Стоя́на
D.	на Стоя́на (and Стоя́ну)
A.	Стоя́на
V.	Стоя́не

It will be seen by this how many of the case-endings the proper names have kept. They have no plural form, and if we wish to speak of them collectively the suffix -овци must be added, as Миладиновци, 'the brothers Miladin.'

2ND DECLENSION.

O-STEMS.

Nouns belonging to this declension are neuter.

селó, 'a village.'

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
селó		села́
in all cases.		in all cases.

дрѣво, 'a tree,' makes in the plural дрѣва́, when 'fire-wood' is signified, and дрѣвѣта when 'trees.' Морѣ, 'the sea,' makes pl. морѣта, and полѣ, 'a field,' полѣта.

3RD DECLENSION.

a-STEMS.

1. глава, 'the head.'

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
N. главá		глави́
G. на главá		на главí
D. на главá		на главí
A. главá		глави́
V. главó		глави́

2. *богиня*, 'a goddess.'

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. <i>богíня</i>	<i>богíни</i>
G. <i>на богíна</i>	<i>на богíни</i>
D. <i>на богíна</i>	<i>на богíни</i>
A. <i>богíня</i>	<i>богíни</i>
V. <i>богíне</i>	<i>богíни</i>

Proper names of women belong to this declension.
Here again the inflexions are much fuller.

<i>Рада</i> , 'Rada.'	<i>Недѣля</i> , ¹ 'Nedielya.'
N. <i>Рáда</i>	<i>Недѣ́ля</i>
G. <i>на Рáда</i>	<i>на Недѣ́ля</i>
D. <i>на Рáди</i>	<i>на Недѣ́ля</i>
A. <i>Рáда</i>	<i>Недѣ́ля</i>
V. <i>Рáдо</i>	<i>Недѣ́ле</i>

<i>Марга</i> , 'Marga.'	<i>Велíка</i> , 'Velika.'
N. <i>Мáрга</i>	<i>Велíка</i>
G. <i>на Мáрга</i>	<i>на Велíка</i>
D. <i>на Мáрзи</i>	<i>на Велíци</i>
A. <i>Мáрга</i>	<i>Велíка</i>
V. <i>Мáрго</i>	<i>Велíко</i>

4TH DECLENSION.

Ъ (*u*)-STEMS.

The only trace of this declension in modern Bulgarian is found in the plural termination *-ове* in monosyllabic

¹ Signifying, literally, 'Sunday.'

nouns. The same peculiarity is found in Serbian; and there is also a trace of it in the plural of сынъ in Russian, viz. сыновья (G. синовѣи). With these exceptions this declension has been more or less absorbed by the first.

Родъ, 'a family, race.'

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. родъ	родовѣ
G. на родъ	на родовѣ
D. на родъ	на родовѣ
A. родъ (-а)	родовѣ
V. родъ (-у)	родовѣ

So also край, 'the extremity, the end,' has the plural краѣве, but also края, as in Russian.

5TH DECLENSION.

Ь-STEMS.

Under these come some masculine nouns, besides the feminines.

учитель, 'a teacher' (masc.).

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. учѣтель	учѣтели
G. на учѣтель	на учѣтели
D. на учѣтель	на учѣтели
A. учѣтель (-я)	учѣтели
V. учѣтелю	учѣтели

ра́дость, 'joy' (fem.).

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. ра́дость	ра́дости
G. на ра́дость	на ра́дости
D. на ра́дость	на ра́дости
A. ра́дость	ра́дости
V. ра́дость	ра́дости

6TH DECLENSION.

CONSONANTAL STEMS.

(1) B-STEMS.

This declension is practically wanting, as the nouns belonging to it, according to the Old Slavonic system, go into other declensions.

(2) H-STEMS.

врѣме, 'time.'

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. врѣме	врѣменá
G. на врѣме	на врѣменá
D. на врѣме	на врѣменá
A. врѣме	врѣменá
V. врѣме	врѣменá

Cf. also pámo, 'the shoulder,' pl. раменá.

(3) C-STEMS.

E. g. чýдо, 'a wonder,' unchanged throughout the sing., and чýдесá in all cases of the plural. In the same way are declined нéбо, or небé, 'the sky,' тýло,

'the body,' *сѣло*, 'a word.' If we look at the O. S. we see signs of this *c* in the singular also in some of these words. *Око*, 'the eye,' and *ухо*, 'the ear,' make *очи* and *уши*, really old dual forms.

(4) T-STEMS.

Some nouns have been transferred to this declension by analogy which do not properly belong to it. The plurals are frequently irregular. Thus we have *тѣлѣ*, 'a calf' (plur. *тѣлѣта*), *ѣре* or *ѣре*, 'a kid,' *яре*та, *прасѣ*, 'a porker,' *прасѣта* *ягне* or *ягне*, 'a lamb' (plur. *ягнѣта* or *ягнѣта*). A large number of these nouns express the young of animals. *дѣтѣ*, 'a child,' makes plural *дѣцѣ*. Here also may be referred *гѣрне*, 'a pot,' *гѣрнѣта*; *морѣ*, 'the sea,' *морѣта* (*vide supra*); *момчѣ*, 'a youth,' *момчѣта*; *момичѣ*, 'a girl,' *момичѣта*; *кѣче*, 'a dog,' *кѣчѣта*; *кѣнѣ*, 'a colt,' *кѣнѣта*. So also *пѣлѣта*, 'chickens,' *сирѣчѣта*, 'orphans;' and we even get the expression *Еврѣйчѣта*, 'young Jews' (cf. Russian *барчѣта*, 'young boys of good family').

(5) P-STEMS.

These are not represented in the Bulgarian language, as *мѣйка*, 'a mother,' and *дѣщерѣ*, 'a daughter,' follow the ordinary feminine declension in *-a*.

It will be observed that some nouns are used only in the singular and others in the plural. Belonging to the last category are *вратѣ*, 'the door' (lit. 'what turn on their hinges'), *колѣ*, 'the carriage' (lit. 'the wheels'), *устѣ*, 'the mouth,' and *хѣла*, 'men' (people).

Дѣнь, 'a day,' has for its plural *дни*, and *дѣна*.

THE ADJECTIVE.

The ADJECTIVE in all Slavonic languages has a definite and an indefinite form. The definite form is that which has the article at the end -ий (Bulgarian -ий); but it will be seen that the consciousness of this is so much lost that the article is notwithstanding suffixed. In Bulgarian the definite form of the adjective is now confined to the masculine singular; e. g. добрий, 'good,' синий, 'blue.'

There are no definite forms of feminine and neuter adjectives. The definite forms also in Serbian, Polish, and Chekh are comparatively rare, and in Russian we frequently find the definite form used as a simple predicate, so that the meaning of it is gradually becoming obscured.

The indefinite form of the masculine ends in ъ and ѣ, as добръ, синь; in the feminine а and я, добра, синя; and in the neuter о and е, as добро, сине.

In Bulgarian, as in Russian, there are some adjectives which cannot be apocopated, or in other words used in an indefinite form, in the masculine; thus for овчий, 'belonging to sheep,' козий, 'belonging to goats,' сѣлскій, 'belonging to the village,' we cannot say овчѣ, козѣ, or селскѣ.

1ST DECLENSION.

Adjectives with definite endings in -ий; indefinite endings in ъ, а and о.

ста́рий, 'old.'

Sing.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	ста́рий, def. ста́ръ, indef.	ста́ра	ста́ро
G.	на ста́рий на ста́ръ	на ста́ра	на ста́ро
D.	на ста́рий на ста́ръ	на ста́ра	на ста́ро
A.	ста́рий ста́ръ	ста́ра	ста́ро
V.	ста́рий	ста́ра	ста́ро

Plur.

N.	ста́ри	ста́ри	ста́ри
G.	на ста́ри	на ста́ри	на ста́ри
D.	на ста́ри	на ста́ри	на ста́ри
A.	ста́ри	ста́ри	ста́ри
V.	ста́ри	ста́ри	ста́ри

2ND DECLENSION.

Adjectives ending in the masculine definite in -ий and apocopated for masc. ъ ; for fem. я, and neuter е.

As this declension is exactly on the same lines as the previous one, there is no need of giving it throughout. The plural for all genders is и.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparative degree is expressed in Bulgarian by prefixing the preposition по to the adjective ; as, Ива́нъ е по́-добъръ отъ Стоя́на, 'Ivan is better than Stoyan.' The same use of отъ is seen in Serbian and Chekh.

The superlative is formed by prefixing *най-* to the adjective; as, *най-мѣдрѣ чловѣкъ*, 'the wisest man.'

When we merely wish to express pre-eminence without any idea of comparison, the prefixes *при-* and *все-* may be used; as, *прѣчистѣ*, 'very pure;' *всесѣленѣ*, 'all powerful.'

The suffixes *-ѣйшій* and *-ѣйшій* may also be added (cf. Russian); as, *Святѣйшій Сѣнодѣ*, 'the most holy Synod.'

A diminutive termination may also be added to adjectives, as in all other Slavonic languages. This is effected by adding the suffixes *-ичѣкъ*, *-ичка*, *-ичко*. Thus from *сухѣ*, 'dry,' we get *сѣхичѣкъ*, *сѣхичка*, *сѣхичко*, 'somewhat dry.'

THE NUMERALS.

1	<i>едѣнѣ</i> , <i>еднѣ</i> , <i>едноѣ</i> .	15	<i>петнѣйсетѣ</i> .
2	<i>два</i> (masc.), <i>двѣ</i> (fem. and neuter).	16	<i>шестнѣйсетѣ</i> .
3	<i>три</i> .	17	<i>седемнѣйсетѣ</i> .
4	<i>чѣтери</i> .	18	<i>осемнѣйсетѣ</i> .
5	<i>петѣ</i> .	19	<i>деветнѣйсетѣ</i> .
6	<i>шестѣ</i> .	20	<i>двѣйсетѣ</i> .
7	<i>сѣдемеѣ</i> .	21	<i>двѣйсетѣ и едѣнѣ</i> .
8	<i>осемеѣ</i> .	22	<i>двѣйсетѣ и два (двѣ)</i> .
9	<i>дѣветѣ</i> .	30	<i>трийсетѣ</i> .
10	<i>дѣсетѣ</i> .	40	<i>чѣтерисетѣ</i> .
11	<i>единайсетѣ</i> .	50	<i>пѣтдесетѣ</i> .
12	<i>дванайсетѣ</i> .	60	<i>шѣйсетѣ</i> .
13	<i>тринайсетѣ</i> .	70	<i>седемдесѣтѣ</i> .
14	<i>чѣтернайсетѣ</i> .	80	<i>осемдесѣтѣ</i> .
		90	<i>девендесѣтѣ</i> . ¹

¹ It is curious in this form to see the survival of the nasal.

100	сто.	1000	хилѣда (rarely тѣ- сяща).
200	двѣстѣ.		
300	трѣста.	10,000	десѣтъ хилѣди (тѣ- сящи).
400	чѣтерѣ стѣтинѣ.		
500	петѣ стѣтинѣ.	1,000,000	милионѣ.

Some of these numbers are found in various forms ; e. g., двадесѣтъ for двайсетѣ, and sometimes even двайсе (20) ; чѣтерѣсетѣ (40) becomes sometimes чѣтирѣсь. But many of these are merely dialect forms. Dozon, in one of the ballads in his collection, has чѣтирѣси (p. 16).

Единѣ is declined as an adjective.

Два, and many other numerals, take in the masculine the suffix -ма ; e. g. двѣма, деветѣма.

Masculine nouns used with a cardinal take the termination -а ; as, два лѣва, 'two lions' (or Bulgarian francs), три чѣловѣка, 'three men,' петѣ сокѣла, 'five falcons.' This is really the remains of an O. S. dual form, which has been transferred to other nouns by analogy. Cf. the Russian два путешѣственникова, 'two travellers.'

The feminine and neuter nouns are put in the ordinary plural ; as, петѣ-тѣ чѣловѣшки чѣвства, 'the five human senses.'

After some of the numerals we get a genitive plural, or remains of one, as in Russian ; as, шѣстнаѣсетѣ душѣ млади, 'sixteen young persons.'

It will be observed that the Bulgarians have borrowed хилѣда from the Greek. The form тѣсяща is, however, employed by some purists. This, according to MIKLOSICH,

is a numeral explained by Slavonic, and by its etymology expresses 'the great swelling number.' It is cognate with the Teutonic forms.

ORDINALS.

1st. пѣрвый (also пѣрвъ).	30th. трийсетий.
2nd. второй. ¹ (Bogorov also gives вторъ.)	40th. четверйсетий.
3rd. третий.	50th. петдесѣтий.
4th. четвѣртый and чет- вертъ.	60th. шейсѣтий.
5th. пѣтий.	70th. седемдесѣтий.
6th. шѣсѣтий.	80th. осемдесѣтий.
7th. сѣдмий.	90th. девендесѣтий.
8th. ѳсмий.	100th. стѳтий, от стѳтний.
9th. девѣтий.	101st. сто и пѣрвый.
10th. десѣтий.	200th. двастѳтний (от дву- стѳтний).
11th. единайсетий.	202nd. двѣсть и вѳорий.
12th. дванайсетий.	300th. тристѳтний.
13th. тринайсетий.	400th. четверистѳтний.
14th. четвернайсетий.	500th. петъстѳтний.
15th. петнайсетий.	600th. шестьстѳтний.
16th. шестнайсетий.	700th. седемьстѳтний.
17th. седемнайсетий.	800th. осемьстѳтний.
18th. осемнайсетий.	900th. деветьстѳтний.
19th. деветнайсетий.	1000th. хйлядний.
20th. двайсетий.	2000th. два хйлядний.
21st. двайсеть и пѣрвый.	10,000th. дѣсѣть хйлядний.
22nd. двайсеть и вѳорий.	100,000th. сто хйлядний.

¹ Same root as German *ander*, our 'other.'

Distributive numerals are expressed by putting *по* before the numeral ; as, *по е́дѣнь*.

Fractions are thus expressed :—

Половина, a half :—*Щомъ удари половина слѣдъ седемъ*, 'As soon as half-past seven had struck.' *Трети́на*, a third ; *пети́на*, a fifth, &c.

As previously stated, the cardinal *едѣнь* is treated as an adjective. Sometimes we have survivals of the old cases in the gen. *едного́* and the dative *едному́*. It is only by studying Bulgarian in relation to the grammar of O. S. that we can understand these curious survivals. When *едѣнь* means 'the only,' &c., it can take the article ; as, *едѣнь-тъ врагъ*, 'the single enemy.' It can also have a plural : cf. Latin *unæ literæ*.

Dates are expressed in Bulgarian in the following way :—

*На два́йсетъ и пѣрвий Августъ хи́ляда и осемстóтинъ и деветдесетъ*¹ *и шеста-та годи́на*, 'On the 21st of August, 1896.'

It will be observed that the last number is an ordinal, and agrees with the noun.

¹ Or *девендесетъ*.

THE PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

1ST. азъ, 'I.'

Singular.

N. азъ		D. мѣнъ, ми ¹
G. мѣня		A. мѣне, ме

Plural.

N. нѣе		D. намъ, ни
G. насъ.		A. насъ, ни

2ND. ти, 'thou.'

Singular.

N. ти		D. тѣбѣ, тебѣ, ти
G. тѣбя		A. тебе, ти

Plural.

N. вѣе		D. вамъ, ви
G. васъ		A. васъ, ви

The enclitic forms of the personal pronouns are found in O. S. and some of the modern Slavonic languages (e.g. Polish), but are wanting in Russian, except in the case of the reflexive.

¹ In some dialects, instead of the dative, the accusative is used, with на.

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.

- N. той,¹ онъ, 'he;' тя, она, 'she;' то, оно, 'it.'
 G. на него (*m.*); на нея (*f.*); на него (*n.*).
 D. нему, -му (*m.*); -й, ней (*f.*); нему, -му (*n.*).
 A. него, -го (*m.*); -я, нея (*f.*); него, -го (*n.*).

It will be observed that the pronouns in Bulgarian have kept the Old Slavonic cases, as in the English pronouns old inflexions are preserved. The *н* before the genitive, dative and accusative is still seen in Russian after a preposition; it is like *νῦ ἐφελκυστικὸν* in Greek. For the accusative feminine we also get the spellings *ней* and *и*. My, the masc. dative, is often used for the genitive, as in Latin *mihi liber*, 'my book.' Thus cf. *сочинения-та* *му*, 'his works.'

Plural, for all genders.

N. тѣ, онѣ		D. тѣмъ, имъ, нимъ
G. тѣхъ		A. тѣ, ги

The form *ги* is very curious. It has been well explained by M. F. G. MÖHL ("Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris, VIII. 182; Paris, 1892). He considers that *ro* in the masc. and neut. was regarded as independent, and not merely a suffix, and thus a kind of spurious declension arose: sing. masc. *ro*, fem. *ry*, and plural for all genders *ги*.

¹ It is this pronoun in the shortened form *тѣ, та, то*, which has become the Bulgarian article.

The same forms occur in the South Serbian dialects, the accus. fem. *ry* being also used as a dative. Thus, *Што молила, то ry Бог и даја*, 'What she prayed for, that God also gave her.' Also in the line commonly found in Serbo-Bulgarian poems: *Лице ry је као јарко сунце*, 'His visage is like a bright sun.' This has been produced by the analogy of the demonstrative pronoun *този* (q.v.). According to M. МОНЛ, the form arose in Old Serbia, Macedonia, and Roumelia. For a similar process one thinks of the Polish *jestem*, where a new verb is built up from the 3rd pers. sing. pres. of the original verb.

THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

N. —	D. себѣ, си
G. на себе	A. себи, ся or се

The peculiarity of the reflexive pronoun in Bulgarian and the other Slavonic languages is that it may be employed indiscriminately for all the three persons, also both for singular and plural, and the same may be said of the possessive adjective *свой*, which is always reflexive, like the Latin *suus*.

There is also a curious redundant use of *себе*. Thus cf. the Russian *женщина прекрасная собою*, 'a beautiful woman.' Examples can also be found in Polish and Chekh; so also Lat. *ipse sibi*. *Азъ имамъ парѣ при себе си*, 'I have the money with me.'

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

мой, 'mine.'

Singular.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	мой	моя	моё
G.	на моя	на моя	на моё
D.	на моя and моему	на моя	на моё
A.	мой, моя	моя	моё

Plural for the three genders: N. & A., мои.

In the same way are declined твой and свой.

нашій, or нашъ, 'our.'

Singular.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	нашій	наша	наше
G.	на нашия or нашему	на наша	на наше
D.	на нашия	на наша	на наше
A.	нашій	наша	наше

Plural, for all three genders, наши.

In the same way is declined вашій, 'yours.' They can all take the article postfixed.

Нéровий, 'his,' нéйний, 'hers,' тѣхний and нѣхний, 'theirs,' are also declined, like adjectives, in -ий. It is more in accordance, however, with the genius of the Bulgarian language, and the Slavonic languages generally, to use the dative singular of the personal pronoun to express possession; as, ми, ти, му, ѡ, си, ни, ви, имъ, for example.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. *тоя* (also *то́зи, то́йзи* ¹), 'this, that.'*Singular.*

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. <i>то́зи, то́йзи, то́я</i>	<i>тѣ́зи, та́я</i>	<i>това́, туй</i>
G. <i>на тогóзи,² тойзи, то́я</i>	<i>на тѣ́зи, та́я</i>	<i>на това́, туй</i>
D. <i>на то́йзи (тойзи, тоя), томúва³</i>	<i>на тѣ́зи, та́я</i>	<i>на това́, туй</i>
A. <i>този́ (то́йзи, то́я), тогóзи, тогóва</i>	<i>тѣ́зи, та́я</i>	<i>това́, туй</i>

*Plural, for all genders : тѣ́зи, тѣ́я.**он-зи, 'that.'**Singular.*

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. <i>о́нзи</i>	<i>о́на́я, о́нѣ́зи</i>	<i>о́ну́й, о́нов</i>
G. <i>на о́нзи, оногóзи</i>	<i>на о́на́я, о́нѣ́зи</i>	<i>на о́ну́й, о́но́ва</i>
D. <i>на о́нзи(оно́мува)</i>	Same as Gen.	Same as Gen.
A. <i>онзи, оногóзи</i>	Same as Nom.	Same as Nom.

Plural for all three genders : о́нѣ́зи, о́ни́я.

¹ This *зи* is added to demonstrative pronouns for the sake of emphasis. It corresponds to the Latin *-ce* in *hicce*, or the Greek *-ι* in *οὗτοι*.

² Observe here the remains of the O. S. genitive case.

³ Remains of the old dative.

ТАКЪВЪ, ТАКЪВЪЗИ, 'such.'

Singular.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. ТАКЪВЪ (ТАКЪВЪЗИ)	ТАКАВА, ТАКВАЗИ	ТАКОВО, ТАКВОЗИ

Other cases the same, always putting *на* for the genitive and dative.

Plural, for all three genders :

ТАКИВА, ТАКВИЗИ.

ОНАКЪВЪ, ОНАКЪВЪЗИ (fem. ОНЪКВА, neut. ОНЪКВО), are declined in the same way, and also ТОЛЪКЪ, 'so big,' masc. (fem. ТОЛКАВА, neut. ТОЛКОВО). Also САМИЙ, 'self;' САМА, САМО, with variations САМИЧЪКЪ, САМИЧКА, САМИЧКО; СЪЩИЙ, 'the same' (fem. СЪЩА, neut. СЪЩО). This is really the present participle of the O. S. verb БИТИ, 'to be.'

RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

КОЙТО, ЩОТО, 'who, what.'

Singular.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	КОЙТО	КОЯТО	КОЕТО, ЩОТО
G.	НА КОГОТО	НА КОЯТО	НА КОЕТО, НА ЩОТО
D.	НА КОГОТО (КОМУТО)	НА КОЯТО	НА КОЕТО, НА ЩОТО
A.	КОГОТО	КОЯТО	КОЕТО, ЩОТО

Plural, for the three genders : КОИТО.

Що is used as a general relative for all genders, espe-

cially colloquially. This is common to all the Slavonic languages. Thus VAZOV, in his poem on Bulgaria:—

Пѣтагь ли ме дѣ и земѣта

Що най лѣбж на свѣтъгь? (See p. 76.)

Do they ask me where is the land
Which I love most in the world?

чий, 'whose, belonging to whom.'

Singular.

	MASC.		FEM.		NEUT.
N.	чійто		чійто		чіёто

and the same in all the other cases.

Plural, for the three genders: чійто.

So also какіъто, 'of what sort;' ко́лькто, 'how large,' &c.

The interrogative pronouns are also relative.

Всѣ́кой (or сѣ́кий), 'each,' has, like the others, the gen. всѣ́кого and dat. всѣ́кому; всѣ́какъвъ, 'in every way like,' какъ́въ, 'of what sort.' Всѣ́кий (also сі́кий), 'all.'

весь, 'all.'

Sing.

	MASC.		FEM.		NEUT.
N.	весь		вся		все
G.	всего́		на вся		на все
D.	всему́		на вся		на все
A.	весь		вся		все

Plural for all three genders:

N.	вси, всѣ		D.	всѣмъ
G.	всѣхъ		A.	вси, всѣ

This adjective has preserved many of its old forms. The neuter *всѣ* is often used adverbially to signify 'altogether;' the *в* is generally dropped when thus used.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Нѣкой, 'a certain person:' fem. *нѣкоя*, neut. *нѣкое*; add *на* to the genitives and datives. In the masculine the old gen. *нѣкого*, and the old dat. *нѣкому*, sometimes are found.

Нѣчто, 'something,' *ни́что*, 'nothing,' and *що́годѣ*, 'whatever you please,' are indeclinable. (Cf. Russian *у-род-но*). In *кой-гдѣ*, 'whoever,' and *какъ-въ годѣ*, 'of what sort soever,' the first parts are declined like *кой* and *какъ-въ*, the last syllable remaining undeclined, just as the Latin *quilibet* or *quicunque*.

THE VERB.

The forms of the Bulgarian verb may be divided as follows:—

- (1) Active and passive, transitive, neuter, and reflexive.
- (2) Simple and compound, primitive and derived.
- (3) Perfective and imperfective.

The perfective aspect denotes either that the action has been quite completed or that it will definitely cease. This aspect has no present tense, strictly speaking, but a present form with a future signification; but in modern Bulgarian the auxiliary must also be supplied.

Many of the verbs belonging to this perfective aspect are compounded with a preposition; as *напѣсахъ*, perfective of *пѣсахъ*.

The imperfective verbs express an action that is not completed; but this may be conceived either (*a*) as merely continuing, or (*b*) as repeated at various times. The verbs of the first class are called *durative*, those of the second class *iterative*.

The perfective verbs are again subdivided, either—(*a*) as they denote completion without regard to the duration of the action: e.g. to do a thing in one or more acts (unconditional perfective verbs); or (*b*) with reference to the duration of the action (conditional perfective verbs). In the last case the action may be either (*a*) one the beginning and end of which are simultaneous; as *скóкнѣхъ*, 'I leaped,' *бóднѣхъ*, 'I pierced;' the action being done rapidly—once for all as it were. These verbs are called by MIKLOSICH *momentaneous*, and by Russian grammarians the aspect is called the 'perfect aspect of unity.' Or (*β*) the action may not have a simultaneous beginning and end; and this class is further subdivided into—(*a*) where the action, the completion of which is predicated, is a continuous one, or (*b*) repeated at various times. The first of these MIKLOSICH calls *durative* perfective, the second *iterative* perfective.¹

¹ He shows at some length forms corresponding to the aspects in other languages: but perhaps the following examples from the excellent Polish Grammar of Prof. Smith of Copenhagen, recently deceased (*Grammatik*

The aspect of a verb can only be determined by a reference to one of the six conjugations to which the verb belongs, due regard being paid as to whether a preposition is prefixed or not. The scheme given on p. 35 will assist the student in this matter.

There are two Moods in Bulgarian, the Indicative and the Imperative. The special form of the Infinitive is lost, and it is expressed by *да* with the present indicative, even though the previous verb is in the past tense; thus, *Можете да ми вѣрвате*, 'You may believe me.' This same form of expression occurs in Serbian, but it is not compulsory. We may also compare modern Greek.

The infinitive, of course, existed in O. S., and traces of it may still be found in Bulgarian; e.g. *Не е видѣтъ нищо*, 'There is nothing to see.' A fragmentary form of it is also used after the verbs *можѣ*, 'I can,' *Не дѣй*, 'Do not,' *смѣѣ*, 'I dare,' and after the auxiliary *щѣ*, used to express the future; *щѣ*, *щемъ*, *ще*, *щемъ*, *щете*, *щѣтъ*. Thus, *Можете ли ми каза?* 'Can you tell me?' *Не дѣй ница*, 'Do not write;' *Би щѣ*, 'I shall be;'

der polnischen Sprache, Berlin, 1845), will make the matter clear to anyone acquainted with the Greek language. Thus, in Greek:—

Imp. *τυγχάνω*, *ἐτύγγανον* (stem *τύγγαν—*).

Perf. *τεύξομαι*, *ἔτυχον* (stem *τυχ—*).

Imp. *γινώσκω*, *ἐγινώσκον* (stem *γινώσκ—*).

Perf. *γνώσομαι*, *ἔγνων* (stem *γνω—*).

We thus see that the imperfective aspect furnishes to the Slavonic verb. (1) the present, (2) the imperfect tenses; while the perfective aspect furnishes (3) the future in the simple form as opposed to the compounded and artificial future; (4) the aorist.

Вѣка щѣ, 'I shall call.' Here кáза, пíса and вѣка have lost the O. S. termination of the infinitive in -ти.

There are five tenses: the present, the imperfect, the aorist, the future, and the past tense formed from a participle.

Each aspect is regularly conjugated according to its own moods and tenses.

The prepositional prefixes are very important, and the leading ones are therefore here given, for they have great influence upon the aspects of a verb, as the reader will see by a careful study of the scheme of verbs and their aspects on p. 35.

1. Вѣ, like the Latin *in* (Greek *εις*), implies entrance into the interior of an object; as вкáрвамъ, 'I drive in.'

2. Вѣзъ, 'up' (Greek *ἀνά*), as вѣз-стáние, 'the insurrection.'

3. Дo, to complete an action; as дoгpаdѣ, 'to finish building' anything.

4. Зa, 'beyond,' or 'over;' затвóрилъ, 'he shut up.' Also with the idea of going to a place out of one's road; as, затéкохъ, 'they came out of the way.' Also 'to begin;' as заплѣхъ, 'I begin to sing;' задрѣмѣхъ, 'I begin to sleep.'

5. Изъ, 'out of;' as издалъ, 'he gave forth;' избѣрамъ, 'I choose.'

6. На, 'upon;' as наkáзалъ, 'he punished.' Cf. Latin *animadvertere in aliquem*.

7. Надъ, 'upon,' or 'in excess;' as наддавамъ, 'I give in excess.'

8. Объ, sometimes shortened into о, expresses the completion of an action, or 'around;' as, оковáвамъ, 'I fetter' (lit. 'I do the work of a smith' round a person); обвивка, 'the envelope of a letter' (lit. 'the thing wound round').

9. Отъ, 'from out;' as, отврѣщамъ, 'I turn away or aside.'

10. По gives a sense of diminution, or now and then; as побóдохъ, 'I punctured a little,' or подѣгнáжлъ, 'I moved a little.'

11. Подъ expresses 'underneath;' as подпѣсвамъ, 'I subscribe;' подчинѣлъ, 'he subdued.'

12. При has the sense of approaching and being near; as приближáвамъ, 'I approach;' пристѣпѣлъ, 'he came up.'

13. Про gives a sense of thoroughness; as провóждамъ, 'I send, conduct, or forward,' and продáвамъ, 'I sell' (lit. 'I give forth').

14. Пре (really contracted from пере, and also frequently written прѣ) denotes change, or moving from one place to another; as прѣплáвувамъ, 'I swim over.'

15. Прѣдъ, 'before;' as прѣдлáгамъ, 'I lay before, offer.'

16. Разъ (which becomes before certain consonants рас-) denotes separation, or changing the action, like the Latin *re-*; as развáлямъ, 'I destroy;' раздáлъ, 'he distributed.'

17. Съ, 'together with,' like the Greek συν; as събра́ние, 'the assembly,' the word used for the Bulgarian Parliament.

18. У gives the meaning of thoroughness, and makes the verb to which it is joined perfective.

There can also be double prefixes; as възъ-об-но́вилъ, 'he renewed.'

The following are the original personal suffixes of the verb.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
1.	-мъ		-мъ
2.	-шь		-те
3.	-тъ		-тъ

The -мъ of the 1st pers. sing. is found in some of the conjugations; as дѣла́мъ, 'I do,' купѹ́вамъ, 'I buy.' In other conjugations it becomes ж, the labial nasal thus passing into what was originally a nasal.

The н of the 3rd pers. plural coalesces with the characteristic vowel of the present into ж, corresponding to the O. S. nasal;¹ thus, плетѣ́тъ, 'they weave,' крои́тъ, 'they cut garments.'

The connecting vowels are e and o. The first is prominently seen in the past participle passive; as плетѣ́нъ, 'braided.' The verbs which we shall find afterwards in the class marked B have no connecting vowel; such as

¹ This nasal is expressed by MIKLOSICH under the form ą, which is borrowed from the Polish.

дад-, 'to give,' яд-, 'to eat,' -ec-, 'to be.' These are remains of an older stage of the language, when the present was formed without e.

The conjugation of the Bulgarian verb will be here arranged according to the system of MIKLOSICH. Before, however, giving the several classes of verbs, it will be as well to quote his analysis of the Slavonic verb generally.

Each verb has two stems: firstly the infinitive stem, and secondly the present stem. It is upon the principle of the infinitive stem that the verbs are here arranged.

(1) THE INFINITIVE STEM.—In this the verbs are divided into two classes, according as they add verbal suffixes immediately to the root, or add them to a root, or a nominal or verbal stem, by means of one of the following suffixes (connecting vowels):—*na*,¹ *ê*, *i*, *a*, *ua* (*ova*).

Putting these two together, we may say that verbal stems are divided into six classes:—

- (a) Stems without a connecting vowel.
- (b) Stems with a connecting vowel—*na*-stems.
- (c) *ê*-stems.
- (d) *i*-stems.
- (e) *a*-stems.
- (f) *ova*-stems.

We thus have the verbs divided into six chief classes.

¹ See previous explanation of this letter.

These again may be regarded from the point of view of — (1) those which have no preposition prefixed ; (2) those which have a preposition prefixed.

With reference to their aspects, the verbs are thus arranged under the six classes :—

I. Without the prefix of a preposition.

- (a) As a rule imperfective, some durative. There are a few perfective, which must be learned by practice.
- (b) Perfective, a few inchoative-durative (i.e. expressing the beginning of an action which lasts).
- (c) Durative ; when derived from nouns inchoative-durative.
- (d) Durative ; a few iterative, some perfective.
- (e) Those of the first are durative if derived from nouns (*verba denominativa*) ; iterative when derived from verbs (*verba deverbativa*) ; those of the second, third, and fourth subdivisions, if primary verbs, are durative.
- (f) Durative if *verba denominativa* ; iterative when *verba deverbativa*.

II. With the prefix of a preposition.

- (a) Perfective.
- (b) Perfective.
- (c) In both subdivisions perfective.
- (d) Perfective if durative.

(e) Durative verbs become perfective; iterative become durative, and some perfective.

(f) Verba denominativa, already durative, become perfective; verba deverbativa, already iterative, become durative.¹

1. The suffix of the infinitive in O. S. was -ти, but this, as previously mentioned, has completely disappeared from Bulgarian, and the infinitive is expressed by the conjunction да with the present indicative.

2. The supine found in O. S. has gone.

3. The first past participle active (or gerund) is gone.

4. The suffix of the second past participle active is -лъ; as дамъ, 'he gave,' племъ, 'he braided' (see p. 52, where the use of this as a tense is explained).

5. The suffix of the past participle passive is -нъ or -тъ, as плетенъ, 'braided,' клятъ, 'cursed,' битъ, 'struck.' The verbs of the first and second conjugations as a rule make their past part. passive in -тъ, the others in -нъ.

6. The aorist (некохъ), used a great deal for narration.

(2) THE PRESENT STEM.

1. The present suffix is е, which is lost in some verbs.

2. Imperative. The vowel in the 2nd pers. plural is short, but has the accent; thus, нечи, 'bring thou,' нецѣте, 'bring ye;' четѣте, 'read ye.'

¹ The student must continually keep this table in mind. It is impossible to master this difficult part of Slavonic grammar at the outset: it can only be done by familiarity with Bulgarian books.

3. The imperfect; e.g. бодѣхъ, 'I was piercing,' ѿдѣхъ, 'I was going,' почитѣхъ, 'I was reading.' It is a favourite tense for purposes of description.

4. Pres. participle active is lost in Bulgarian; its place is supplied by *ка̀то* with the indicative, or by adverbs in -ешкомъ, which form is used like a Latin gerund; as, плачешкомъ, 'weeping,' игрешкомъ, 'sporting;' but traces of a present participle are to be found in the popular songs which have in so many instances remained true to the older forms of the language. But even in the ordinary language some forms of the original present participle are still preserved, having become adjectives.

бѣдѣщій... the future.

настоящій... the present.

сѣщій ... the same.

The participle in -лъ (past part. active II.) is sometimes used as an ordinary participle; as, Ние си отды́нахме, ка̀то плава́тели прѣтѣрпѣли кора́блекруше́ние, 'We breathed again, like sailors who had endured a shipwreck.'

The following senses are purely adjectival, this being the only Slavonic language in which this participle can be so used:—легна́лийтъ ко́нь, 'the horse which has lain down;' уми́рѣла жена́, 'the dead woman.'

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

A. CONJUGATION WITH PRESENT SUFFIX.

First Class.

STEMS WITHOUT CONNECTING VOWEL : THOSE IN Д AND Т.

1. бо̀д-, 'to pierce.'

α. Inf. stem бо̀д- ; past part. act. II. бо́лъ ; past part. passive, бо́дѣнь.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. бо̀д-о-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> бо̀д-о-х-ме
2. бо̀д-е	бо̀д-о-х-те
3. бо̀д-е	бо̀д-о-х-ѣ ¹

β. Pres. stem бо̀д-е.

PRESENT.

1. бо̀д-ѣ	бо̀д-ѣ-мъ
2. бо̀д-ѣ-шь	бо̀д-ѣ-те
3. бо̀д-ѣ	бо̀д-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. бо̀дѣ	бо̀дѣте
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IMPERFECT.

1. бо̀д-ѣ-хъ	бо̀д-ѣ-х-ме
2. бо̀д-ѣ-ше	бо̀д-ѣ-х-те
3. бо̀д-ѣ-ше	бо̀д-ѣ-х-ѣ

Т and д fall out before -лъ ; as плѣлъ, 'he braided,' бо́лъ, 'he pierced : ' и́д—, 'to go,' has pres. и́дѣ, imper. и́дѣ, and imperf. и́дѣхъ. The past part. II. is borrowed

¹ Sometimes written а.

from the root *шед-*, which is identical with *ход-*, 'to go;' as *шелъ* (fem. *шла*), and in composition, *отидѣлъ*, *отидла*. This parasitic *и* has crept into most of the Slavonic languages, but in many cases is only preserved in the dialects.

STEMS WHICH END IN *с*.2. *нес-*, 'to bring.'

a. Inf. stem *нес-*; past part. act. II. *несымъ*; past part. pass. *несенъ*.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. <i>нес-о-хъ</i>	<i>Plur.</i> <i>нес-о-х-ме</i>
2. <i>нес-е</i>	<i>нес-о-х-те</i>
3. <i>нес-е</i>	<i>нес-о-х-ѣ</i>

β. Present stem *нес-е*.

PRESENT.

1. <i>нес-ѣ</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-мъ</i>
2. <i>нес-ѣ-шь</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-те</i>
3. <i>нес-ѣ</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-тъ</i>

IMPERATIVE.

2. <i>неси</i>	<i>несѣте</i>
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IMPERFECT.

1. <i>нес-ѣ-хъ</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-х-ме</i>
2. <i>нес-ѣ-ше</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-х-те</i>
3. <i>нес-ѣ-ше</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-х-ѣ</i>

For *несымъ*, *нелъ* is used colloquially.

STEMS WHICH END IN Ъ AND В.

3. греб-, 'to row.'

a. Inf. stem греб-; past part. act. II. гребыль; past part. pass. гребенъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. грѣб-о-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> грѣб-о-х-ме
2. грѣб-е	грѣб-о-х-те
3. грѣб-е	грѣб-о-х-ж

PRESENT.

1. грѣбъ	грѣб-ѣ-мъ
2. грѣб-ѣ-шь	грѣб-ѣ-те
3. грѣб-ѣ	грѣб-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. грѣби	грѣб-ѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. грѣб-ѣ-хъ	грѣб-ѣ-х-ме
2. грѣб-ѣ-ше	грѣб-ѣ-х-те
3. грѣб-ѣ-ше	грѣб-ѣ-х-ж

STEMS WHICH END IN Г AND К.

4. пек-, 'to bake.'

a. Inf. stem пек-; past part. act. II. пекыль; past part. pass. печ-ѣ-нъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. пѣк-о-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> пѣк-о-х-ме
2. пѣч-е	пѣк-о-х-те
3. пѣч-е	пѣк-о-х-ж

β. Pres. stem пек-е.

PRESENT.

1. пек-ѣ	печ-ѣ-мъ
2. печ-ѣ-шь	печ-ѣ-те
3. печ-ѣ	пек-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. печѣ	печѣте
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IMPERFECT.

1. печ-ѣ-хъ	печ-ѣ-х-ме
2. печ-ѣ-ше	печ-ѣ-х-те
3. печ-ѣ-ше	печ-ѣ-х-ѣ

STEMS WHICH END IN M AND N.

5. кѣн-, 'to swear.'

α. Inf. stem кѣн-; past part. act. II. кѣ-мъ; past part. pass. кѣтъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. кѣ-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> кѣ-х-ме
2. кѣ	кѣ-х-те
3. кѣ	кѣ-х-ѣ

β. Pres. stem кѣн-е.

PRESENT.

1. кѣн-ѣ ¹	кѣн-ѣ-мъ
2. кѣн-ѣ-шь	кѣн-ѣ-те
3. кѣн-ѣ	кѣн-ѣ-тъ

¹ Also кѣн-ѣ.

IMPERATIVE.

2. клѣни	клѣн-ѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. клѣн-ѣ-хъ	клѣн-ѣ-х-ме
2. клѣн-ѣ-ше	клѣн-ѣ-х-те
3. клѣн-ѣ-ше	клѣн-ѣ-х-ж

STEMS WHICH END IN p AND л.

6. мр-, 'to die.'

a. Inf. stem мр-; past part. act. II. мр-ѣ-лъ; past part. passive ———.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. мр-ѣ-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> мр-ѣ-х-ме
2. мр-ѣ	мр-ѣ-х-те
3. мр-ѣ	мр-ѣ-х-ж

β. Pres. stem мр-е.

PRESENT.

1. мр-ж	мр-е-мъ
2. мр-е-шь	мр-е-те
3. мр-е	мр-ж-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. мри	мр-е-те.
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IMPERFECT.

1. мр-ѣ-хъ	мр-ѣ-х-ме
2. мр-ѣ-ше	мр-ѣ-м-те
3. мр-ѣ-ше	мр-ѣ-х-ж

Like this verb is conjugated *запрж*, 'to shut up,' also *опрж*, 'to lean,' which supplies a past participle passive, as *опрѣнъ*, 'having been supported.'

STEMS WHICH END IN A VOWEL.

7. би-, 'to strike.'

α. Inf. stem би-; past part. act. II. би-лъ; past part. pass. бить.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. би-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> бѣ-х-ме
2. би	бѣ-х-те
3. би	бѣ-х-ѡ

β. Pres. stem би-ј-е.¹

PRESENT.

1. бѣ-ѣ-ѡ	бѣ-е-мъ
2. бѣ-е-шь	бѣ-е-те
3. бѣ-е	бѣ-ѡ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. би-ѣ	би-ѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. бѣ-ѣ-хъ	бѣ-ѣ-х-ме
2. бѣ-ѣ-ше	бѣ-ѣ-х-те
3. бѣ-ѣ-ше	бѣ-ѣ-х-ѡ

Пѣ-, 'to sing,' has in 1st person пѣѣ-ѡ; знѣ-, 'to know,' makes знаѣ-ѡ, but also, according to V. 1, знамъ. Under this class comes the verb би-, 'to be,' the full conjugation of which will be given on page 59.

¹ The *j* is inserted to avoid the hiatus; it must be pronounced *y*. It is preferable to use this letter, which cannot be confounded with Slavonic *y*.

*Second Class.*STEMS WITH CONNECTING VOWEL : *на*-STEMS.ДИГНЖ-.¹

a. Inf. дигнж-; past part. act. II. дигнжлъ; past part. pass. дигнжтъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. дѣгнж-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> дѣгнж-х-ме
2. дѣгнж	дѣгнж-х-те
3. дѣгнж	дѣгнж-х-ж

β. Pres. stem дигн-е.

PRESENT.

1. дѣгн-ж	дѣгн-е-мъ
2. дѣгн-е-шь	дѣгн-е-те
3. дѣгн-е	дѣгн-ж-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. дигнѣ	дигнѣте
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IMPERFECT.

1. дѣгн-ѣ-хъ ²	дѣгн-ѣ-х-ме
2. дѣгн-е-ше	дѣгн-ѣ-х-те
3. дѣгн-е-ше	дѣгн-ѣ-х-ж

¹ В has dropped out from this verb. Cf. Russian *двинуть*. It is rare in the uncompound form.

² Sometimes written *дигняхъ*.

Third Class.

STEMS WITH CONNECTING VOWEL ê.

1ST GROUP.

желѣ-, 'to wish.'

a. Inf. stem желѣ-; past part. act. II. желѣлъ; past part. pass. желѣнъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. желѣ-хъ	<i>Plur.</i>	желѣ-х-ме
	2. желѣ		желѣ-х-те
	3. желѣ		желѣ-х-ж

β. Pres. stem желѣ-j-е.

PRESENT.

1. желѣ-ѣж	желѣ-е-мъ
2. желѣ-ешь	желѣ-е-те
3. желѣ-ѣе	желѣ-ж-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. желѣ-й	желѣ-й-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. желѣ-хъ	желѣ-х-ме
2. желѣ-ше	желѣ-х-те
3. желѣ-ше	желѣ-х-ж

2ND GROUP.

горѣ-, 'to burn.'

a. Inf. stem горѣ-; past part. act. II. горѣлъ; past part. pass. ——. ¹

¹ For this **врѣтънъ**, 'turned,' from **врѣтъѣж**, 'to turn,' may be supplied to show form.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. горѣ-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> горѣ-х-ме
2. горѣ	горѣ-х-те
3. горѣ	горѣ-х-ѡ

β. Pres. stem гор-ѣ-е.

PRESENT.

1. горѣѡ	горѣ-мъ
2. горѣ-шь	горѣ-те
3. горѣ	горѣтъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. горѣ	горѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. горѣ-хъ	горѣ-х-ме
2. горѣ-ше	горѣ-х-те
3. горѣ-ше	горѣ-х-ѡ

Щѣ, 'to wish,' used in forming the artificial future, as we shall shortly see, has in the present—

1. щѡ	щемъ
2. щешъ	щете
3. ще	щѣтъ

Спа-, 'to sleep,' is conjugated in the present in the following way :—

1. спѡ	спимъ
2. спишь	спите
3. спи	спѣтъ

Aor. спяхъ; past part. act. II. спалъ.

To this conjugation also belong *търпиж*, 'I endure,' and *вѣдиж*, 'I see' (which has in the imperative *вижъ*, *виждъ*, and *вижте*). So also *мълчиж*, 'to be silent,' *лежиж*, 'to lie down,' and *стоиж*, 'to stand.'

Fourth Class : i-STEMS.

хвали, 'to praise.'

α. Inf. stem *хвали*; past part. act. II. *хвали-лъ*; past part. pass. *хвал-ѣ-нъ*.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. хва́ли-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> хва́ли-х-ме
2. хва́ли	хва́ли-х-те
3. хва́ли	хва́ли-х-ж

β. Pres. stem *хвали-е*.

PRESENT.

1. хва́лиж	хва́ли-мъ
2. хва́ли-шь	хва́ли-те
3. хва́ли	хва́л-жтъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. хва́ли	хвалѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. хва́лъ-хъ	хва́лъ-х-ме
2. хва́ле-ше	хва́лъ-х-те
3. хва́ле-ше	хва́лъ-х-ж

The *i*-stems are mostly imperfective.

Fifth Class : a-STEMS.

1ST GROUP.

вѣка, 'to call.'

a. Inf. stem вѣка; past part. act. II. вѣкалъ; past part. pass. вѣканъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. вѣка-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> вѣка-х-ме
2. вѣка	вѣка-х-те
3. вѣка	вѣка-х-ѣ

β. Pres. stem вѣка-ѣ-е.

PRESENT.

1. вѣка-мъ	вѣка-ме ¹
2. вѣка-шь	вѣка-те
3. вѣка	вѣкатъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. вѣка-й	вѣка-и-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. вѣка-хъ	вѣка-х-ме
2. вѣка-ше	вѣка-х-те
3. вѣка-ше	вѣка-х-ѣ

Besides -амъ, verbs of this conjugation may make the 1st person of the present in -аѣж; thus играѣж, 'I play.'

2ND GROUP.

писа, 'to write.'

a. Inf. stem писа; past part. act. II. писа-лъ; past part. pass. писа-нъ.

¹ The e is added to differentiate from 1st person sing.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. пи́са-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> пи́са-х-ме
2. пи́са	пи́са-х-те
3. пи́са	пи́са-х-ѣ

β. Pres. stem пиш-е.

PRESENT.

1. пи́ш-ѣ	пи́ш-е-мъ
2. пи́ш-е-шь	пи́ш-е-те
3. пи́ш-е	пи́ш-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. пиш-и́	пиш-ѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. пи́ш-ѣ-хъ	пи́ш-ѣ-х-ме
2. пи́ш-е-ше	пи́ш-ѣ-х-те
3. пи́ш-е-ше	пи́ш-ѣ-х-ѣ

Иска, 'to seek,' belonging to this group, has in the 1st pers. pres. both и́щѣ and и́скамъ.

3RD GROUP.

бра, 'to take.'

a. Inf. stem бра-; past part. act. II. бра-лъ; past part. pass. бра-нъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. бра-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> бра-х-ме
2. бра	бра-х-те
3. бра	бра-х-ѣ

β. Pres. stem бер-е.

PRESENT.

1. бер-ѣ	бер-е-мъ
2. бер-е-шь	бер-е-те
3. бер-е-	бер-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. бер-и	бер-е-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. берѣхъ	берѣ-х-ме
2. берѣше	берѣ-х-те
3. берѣше	берѣ-х-ѣ

4TH GROUP.

зѣя, 'to yawn.'

α. Inf. stem зѣя ; past part. act. II. зѣялъ ; past part. pass. зѣянь.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. зѣя-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> зѣя-х-ме
2. зѣя	зѣя-х-те
3. зѣя	зѣя-х-ѣ

β. Pres. stem зе-ѣ-е.

PRESENT.

1. зѣ-ѣ-ѣ	зѣ-е-мъ
2. зѣ-е-шь	зѣ-е-те
3. зѣ-е	зѣ-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. зѣ-ѣ	зѣ-ѣ-те
---------	---------

IMPERFECT.

1. зѣ-ѣ-хъ	зѣ-ѣ-х-ме
2. зѣ-ѣ-ше	зѣ-ѣ-х-те
3. зѣ-ѣ-ше	зѣ-ѣ-х-ѣ

*Sixth Class.**ova (ua)-STEMS.*

This class is wanting in Bulgarian, and the verbs which properly belong to it are formed like the first group of the Fifth: e.g. купѹвамъ, 'I buy.' Two aspects are thus placed in the same class, but belong to different groups. Thus we get both кáжѣх and кáзвамъ; so also записѣх and записѹвамъ. The verbs have a tendency to omit у.

B CONJUGATION WITHOUT THE PRESENT SUFFIX.

1. дад, 'to give.'

PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. да-мъ	дад-ѣ-мъ
2. дад-ѣ-шь	дад-ѣ-те
3. дад-ѣ	дад-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. дай	дайте
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It will be observed that these verbs add the personal terminations immediately to the stem. In the present of дамъ we get the remains of an old reduplication, дамъ being for дадмъ.

2. яд, 'to eat.'

PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. ѣмъ	<i>Plur.</i> ед-ѣ-мъ
2. едѣшь	ед-ѣ-те
3. едѣ	ядѣтъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. ежъ

ежте

Besides едемъ we also find емъ.

3. ес-, 'to be.'

PRESENT.

Sing. 1. съмъ¹*Plur.* с-ми

2. си

с-те

3. е

с-ж

TENSE, MOOD, VOICE.

The Bulgarian language is richer in tenses than the Russian, having both an Aorist and Imperfect. As in the latter, and indeed in all Slavonic languages, the 2nd past participle active is used with the persons of the substantive verb to express one of the past tenses, just as we say, 'I am living,' 'I was waiting.' Hence it is inflected as a participle in the singular and plural, in the former number the gender being also marked. Thus—

Азъ сѣдѣлъ, а, о, съмъ, 'I sat down.'

Ти сѣдѣлъ, а, о, си.

Онъ, она, онó сѣдѣлъ -а -о, е.

Ми	}	сѣдѣли	{	сме		сѣдѣлъ -а -о, е
Ви				сте		
Онѣ				сж		

¹ От съмъ.

In this tense the subject had better be expressed, to avoid confusion. In the 3rd person, sing. and plur., *e* and *сѣ* are often omitted. (Cf. Lat. *amamini*, Germ. *was er gethan*, where *hat* is omitted.)

It is curious in the history of the Slavonic languages to watch the gradual mutations in this tense: the parts of the substantive verb are quite lost in Russian, but its gradual falling into disuse can be distinctly traced.¹ In Chekh they are entirely preserved, but in Polish they are only kept as particles at the end of words, and this explains the curious fact that they may be moved from one part of the sentence to another.

The pluperfect in Bulgarian is formed by means of the 2nd past. participle active and the imperfect or aorist of the substantive verb; as, *пѣсаль бѣхъ* or *пѣсаль бихъ*: e.g. *Азъ бѣхъ продаль*, 'I had sold.'

The future is expressed in two ways:—

(1) *Щѣ*² with the present, which is inflected, whereas *шѣ* remains unaltered.

щѣ *пѣшѣ*, 'I will write.'

шѣ *пѣшь*, 'thou wilt write.'

щѣ *пѣше*, 'he will write,' &c.

(2) By placing *щѣ* with the infin. stem, i.e. the inf. n.

¹ See SOBOLEVSKI, *Лекціи по исторіи русскаго языка*, "Lectures on the History of the Russian Language."

² Sometimes written *ще*.

minus the suffix **ти**, which we must remember never occurs in Bulgarian, as previously stated. Thus—

пѣса щж
пѣса щешъ
пѣса ще, &c.

Observe, that when used with this mutilated infinitive it is inflected. **Щж** is the present of the verb **щѣ**, ‘to wish.’ A tense of the same verb forms the future in Serbian **ћу**.¹

The *futurum exactum* is expressed by the union of the 2nd past participle active with the future of the substantive verb; as **щж бждж пѣсалъ**, or **щж съмъ пѣсалъ**, *scripsero*.

In dependent sentences, after conjunctions, &c., the auxiliary **щж** is omitted; as, **Ако бжде ми ушилъ дрехата да я земешъ**, ‘when he has made (lit. sewed) my clothes, take them (lit. you shall take them).’

The conjunctive is expressed by the indicative with **да** or **ако**, generally in the past tense; as, **Да имамъ мастило, пѣсувамъ**, *si haberem atramentum, scriberem*: **испѣвалъ съмъ**; **сичко то вино ако да бѣли дѣли**, *ebibissem omne vinum si id dedissent*, ‘I would have drunk up all the wine, if they had given it.’

The pluperfect with **бихъ** may also be used as a conjunctive, as in English and many other languages; thus:—**съ такъвъ элементъ тѣ бихъ направили чудеса**, ‘with such an element they had worked wonders.’

¹ See “Simplified Grammar of the Serbian Language,” p. 53.

The infinitive is expressed by *да* with the present tense indicative; as, *Не може да каже*, 'He cannot say.'

The first and third persons of the imperative are also expressed by *да* with the present indicative; as, *Да четѣмъ да четѣтъ*, 'Let us, let them read.' According to MIKLOSICH, *да* is merely a shortened form of *дай*, 'grant that, allow that.' It may also sometimes be used with the second person; as *да зѣмеше*, 'take' (lit. 'that thou mayest take.')

Да is also used with the indicative generally, to express a wish.

As in all the Slavonic languages, the 2nd person of the imperative is constantly used for the 3rd; as, *Богъ наші Българія*, 'God save Bulgaria.'

The participle in *-лъ* is also used to express the imperative; as, *избавилъ го Богъ!* 'God deliver him.' This construction is also found in Russian, as *пошѣлъ*, 'be off;' and in Serbian, as *живио*, 'long live!' It is difficult to explain this form.

The negative imperative can also be expressed by the use of the auxiliary *дѣй*, which here corresponds exactly to the English auxiliary 'do;' as,—

<i>Не дѣй писа (sing.)</i>	}	'Do not write'
<i>Не дѣйте писа (plur.)</i>		

instead of the forms *пиши* and *пишѣте*: *писа* is here the verbal root.

The verbal noun ends in *-ие*; as *писаніе*, the act of writing.

The passive voice is expressed by—

- (1) The reflexive—as хвали~~х~~ ся, ‘I am praised;’¹ or,
- (2) By the past participle passive with the substantive verb—as съмъ битъ, ‘I am struck.’

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Of these there are many in Bulgarian, and it is a great characteristic of the Slavonic languages generally to use personal verbs impersonally.

The following are specially noteworthy.

Бѣва, ‘it happens.’

Блѣска, ‘it lightens.’

Вали { дождъ, ‘it rains.’
снѣгъ, ‘it snows.’
градъ, ‘it hails.’

Гърмі, ‘it thunders.’

Загорѣва се, ‘it dawns.’

Има, ‘there is,’ or ‘there are,’ *il y a*; also
нѣма, ‘there is not.’

The latter comes to be used almost like a mere future; as, Богъ нѣма да ви остави, ‘God will never leave you.’ We may compare the use of имѣти in O. S. as a future.

Мрѣква, ‘it grows dark.’

Пише се, ‘they write.’

Трѣба, ‘it is necessary.’ Cf. Polish *trzeba*.

Плаче ми се, ‘I feel inclined to weep.’

¹ This is most in accordance with the genius of the Slavonic languages.

Спи ми се, 'I am sleepy.' Cf. the Russian.

Ћде¹ ми се, 'I want to eat.'

Стѣга, 'it is enough.' Не стѣга това́, 'naу, more.'

Cf. Russian мало тогó.

Стрѹва, 'to be worth.' Cf. the lines on the hero

Наджѣ Dimitri:—

Но подѣ меня юна́къ лежи

Цѣло царство стрѹва.

But beneath me lies a hero

Worth a whole empire.

Конче му стрѹва хилѣда, 'His horse cost a thousand
(piastres).'

Стрѹва ми ся, 'it seems to me.'

IRREGULAR VERBS.

For the convenience of the student, I have added a list of some of the more common irregular verbs, if the expression may be allowed. They can easily be referred to their proper conjugations.

1. ямѣ, 'to eat.' To the present, already given, may be added the Aor. ядѣхѣ, fut. щж ямѣ.

2. Дѣвамѣ, дѣвашѣ, &c. Imp. дѣвахѣ, aor. дѣдохѣ, fut. щж дамѣ, 'I will give (once for all);' as, Азѣ щж му дамѣ моѣта книга, 'I will give him my book;' щж дѣвамѣ, 'I will give (repeatedly).'

¹ Sometimes written едѣ.

3. Дѣй, дѣйте, are remains of a verb дѣя-, no longer in use, and serve to express the imperative. (See p. 55.)

Емж, 'to take' (one of the commonest verbs in Slavonic, but never found in an uncompounded state), 2nd pers. емешъ, imperf. ёмѣхъ, fut. щж емж, imp. емі. This verb is cognate with the Russian ять. It belongs to the 1st Conjug., 5th Group, of the Slavonic verb-system. The nasal labial м has gone into the я of the infinitive, which originally expressed a nasal. The root in O. S. is им (see имати, in the glossary to BUSLAEV'S *Русская Христоматія*). Some tenses are taken from another aspect (cf. з-имаѣмъ, з-имаешъ). Here в has dropped off, as in the commonly occurring aor. зехъ, 'I took,' which should be взехъ. (Cf. в dropping off from сичкий.) It is occasionally preserved, however; thus съгласно съ рѣшение-то взето, 'agreeably with the resolution taken.' We get also the verb приёмамъ, imp. приемні (cf. Russian внемли). VAZOV uses занятъ ('occupied') for the past part. passive, but this looks like a Russism.

Идж, 'I come,' идешъ, imperf. ѣдяхъ, aor. (from the compound дондж) додохж = дондохж (see *Ballad of the Fair Dragana*); so also доде for дойде. In the same way we have поді in Russian for imp. поиді; придті inf. for прийті, fut. щж добдж, 'I will come;' as Азъ щж си добдж къ петъ часа довѣчера, 'I will come about five o'clock in the evening'—past part. II. дошѣлъ; e.g. дошѣлъ съмъ, 'I have come.' (See Paradigms of Conjugations: 1st Conjug., 1st Group.)

The other aspect of this verb is от-ѣвамъ, where the root is и (cf. Latin eo, ire): в is largely employed as a formative of aspects in all the Slavonic languages. The

forms are от-ѣвамъ, отѣвашь, отѣва; imp. отѣвахъ, aor. отѣдохъ, fut. щѣ отѣдѣ, past отишѣлъ, the и in the last being added incorrectly from analogy, as the шелъ, as shown before, is connected with the root ход-. The syllable дѣ is merely added to strengthen the verb, and is the same (as we shall see) in the future of the substantive verb бѣдѣ, 'I shall be.'

Мѡгѣ, 'I can;' мѡжешь. Here the aorist is мѡжѣхъ, from мѡжа, a new form which has arisen. The imperf. is мѡжѣхъ; there is also past part. II. мѡжалъ; sometimes, however, могъ.

It will be observed that the т д stems (1st conj., 1st group) drop out т and д before л in the past part. II.; e.g. болъ; so also челъ, 'he read,' for четъ; велъ, 'he led,' for ведъ, and шелъ, 'he went,' for шедъ (cf. Polish *szedł*).

Important verbs also are текѣ, 'to flow,' and рекѣ, 'to speak,' like некѣ.

THE VERB *сѣмь*, 'I am.'

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
1. сѣмь		сѣмѣ
2. си		сѣте
3. е		сѣѣ

IMPERFECT.—I was (*eram*).

бѣхъ (бѣхъ)		бѣхѣмѣ
бѣше (бѣ)		бѣхѣте
бѣше (бѣ)		бѣхѣѣ

AORIST.—I was (*fui*).

бихъ <i>or</i> бидохъ	бихме <i>or</i> бидохме
би „ биде	бихте „ бидохте
би „ биде	бихж „ бидохж

PERFECT.—I have been.

билъ -а -о съмъ	били сме
„ „ си	„ сте
„ „ е	„ сж

PLUPERFECT.—I had been.

билъ -а -о бѣхъ	били бѣхме
„ „ бѣ	„ бѣхте
„ „ бѣ	„ бѣхж

FUTURE.—I shall be.

щж съмъ <i>or</i> бѣдж	щемъ сме <i>or</i> бѣдемъ
щешъ си <i>or</i> бѣдешъ	щете сте <i>or</i> бѣдете
ще е <i>or</i> бѣде	щжть сж <i>or</i> бѣджть

or,

би-щж	би-щемъ
би-щешъ	би-щете
би-ще	би-щжть

IMPERATIVE.

бжді	бждѣте
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CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.—(that) I may be (from other aspect).

бѣвамъ	бѣваме
бѣвашъ	бѣвате
бѣва	бѣвать

IMPERFECT.—(that) I should be (from other aspect).

бѣвахъ		бѣвахме
бѣваше		бѣвахте
бѣва		бѣвахѣ

PLUPERFECT.—(that) I should have been (*fuissem*).

щехъ да бѣждѣхъ		щехме да бѣждемъ
щеше да бѣждешъ		щехте да бѣждете
щеше да бѣжде		щехѣ да бѣждѣхѣ

PARTICIPLES.

сѣщій, сѣща, сѣщѣ, 'being.'
 бѣвшій, 'having been.'
 бѣждѣщій, 'about to be.'

PARADIGM OF A COMPLETE VERB.

In order to enable the reader to understand better the compound tenses and their meanings, a paradigm of the complete verb is here given.

Нѣсѣхъ, 'I bear, bring.'

PRESENT.

нѣсѣхъ		нѣсимъ
нѣсишь		нѣсите
нѣси		нѣсятъ

IMPERFECT.—I was bearing, &c.

нѣсѣхъ		нѣсѣхме
нѣсѣше		нѣсѣхте
нѣсѣше		нѣсѣхѣ

AORIST.—I bore, &c.

но́сихъ		но́сихме
но́си		но́сихте
но́си		но́сихъ

PERFECT.—I have borne, &c.

но́силъ -ла -ло	съмъ		но́сили	сме
„ „	си		„	сте
„ „	е		„	сѣ

PLUPERFECT.—I had borne, &c.

но́силъ -ла -ло	бѣхъ		но́сили	бѣхме
„ „	бѣше		„	бѣхте
„ „	бѣше		„	бѣхъ

or,

но́силъ -ла -ло	съмъ	} билъ -ла -ло		но́сили	сме	} били
„ „	си			„	сте	
„ „	е			„	сѣ	

FUTURE.—I shall bear.

ще но́сѣѣ, or щѣ но́сѣѣ
 ще но́сишь, or щешь но́сишь
 ще но́си
 ще но́симъ, or щемъ но́симъ
 ще or щете но́сите
 ще or щѣтъ но́сятъ

но́си щѣ		но́си щемъ
но́си щешь		но́си щете
но́си ще		но́си щѣтъ

FUTURE PERFECT.—I shall have borne.

ще съмъ, <i>or</i> бѣждѣ	}	носилъ -ла -ло
ще си, <i>or</i> бѣдешъ		
ще е, <i>or</i> бѣде		
ще сме, <i>or</i> бѣдемъ	}	носили
ще сме, <i>or</i> бѣдете		
ще сѣ, <i>or</i> бѣдѣтъ		

IMPERATIVE.

носи́
 да *or* не́ка носи́
 да *or* не́ка носимъ
 носѣ́те
 да *or* не́ка носѣ́тъ

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.—(that) I may bear (from other aspect)

но́свамъ	но́сваме
но́сваше	но́свате
но́сва	но́свѣтъ

IMPERFECT.—(that) I should bear (from other aspect).

но́свахъ	но́свахме
но́сваше	но́свахте
но́сваше	но́свахѣ

PLUPERFECT.—(that) I should have borne (*tulisse*)

но́силъ -ла -ло бихъ	но́сили бихме
„ „ би	„ бихте
„ „ би	„ бихѣ

THE PARTICIPLES.

As we have already shown, the Bulgarian language is very poor in participles.

ACTIVE.

α. The present. This is entirely lost : we have explained how it is supplied.

β. The past participle in -въ : this also is gone.

γ. The past participle in -лъ, which can also be used adjectively. Thus *капнали-тъ листа*.

PASSIVE.

α. The present. This is almost entirely gone, as is the case in Polish and Malo-Russian. There are, however, a few survivals, such as *видимъ, -има, -имо*, 'seen ;' *говоримъ, -има, -имо*, 'spoken ;' *измѣняемъ, -яема, -яемо*, 'exchanged ;' *нарицаемъ, -аема, -аемо*, 'called,' &c.

β. The past. This has survived, both in an indefinite and definite form, as *носенъ, носѣний* ; but the consciousness that the termination -ий represents an article is quite lost, and we find the article suffixed ; as *носен-нийтъ*, 'he who has been brought.'

II. UNINFLECTED PARTS OF SPEECH.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs formed from adjectives admit of degrees of comparison. The positive generally ends in -о ; as

достойно, 'worthily.' Before this form по- is put for the comparative, and най- for the superlative; as по-достойно, 'more worthily,' най-достойно, 'most worthily.' To these may be added по́вечъ, or по́вече, and по́много, 'more,' по ма́лко, 'fewer.'¹

Some adverbs formed from adjectives end in -ски : as Български, 'in the Bulgarian fashion'; also with по, as, говорите ли по български? 'Do you speak Bulgarian?'

Besides these there are adverbs of—

(a) Quality or manner :—какъ, 'how ;' тъй,² 'so ;' и́накъ, и́наче, 'otherwise ;' какъ-го́дѣ, 'however ;' скóро, 'quickly ;' нарóчно, 'on purpose ;' напýстно, 'in vain ;' на явѣ́, 'openly' (cf. Russian на явѣ́); на о́паки, 'on the contrary.'

(b) Time :—ни́нѣ, сегá, 'now ;' прѣ́дѣ, 'before ;' подѣ́ръ, по́слѣ, 'after ;' днесъ, 'to-day ;' вчѣ́ра, 'yesterday ;' за́вчера, 'the day before yesterday ;' у́трѣ́, 'to-morrow ;' де́нѣ́, 'by day ;' но́щѣ́, но́щемъ́, 'by night ;' но́щесъ́, 'last night.' The suffix -с, in днесъ and но́щесъ may be compared with the Serbian form летос, 'this summer.'

(c) Place :—гдѣ́, 'where,' frequently дѣ́; тѣ́къ, тѣ́ка, 'here ;' тамъ́, 'there ;' на да́леко, 'afar ;' отъ́ гдѣ́-то и да́ било, 'wherever it happened ;' о́коло, 'about ;' по-сре́дѣ́, 'in the midst.'

(d) Quantity :—ко́лко? 'how much?' ко́лко-пѣ́ти? 'how many times?' мнóго, 'much ;' ма́лко, 'a little ;' доста́, 'enough ;' весма́, твѣ́дѣ́, 'very ;' рѣ́дко, 'rarely ;' ни́една́къ, 'not once.'

¹ The use of this prefix по is developing itself greatly in Russian.

² Also written тѣ́й.

(e) Affirmation and negation :—**нѣ**, **не**, ‘no;’ **почті**, ‘almost;’ **никакъ**, ‘by no means.’

Two negatives in Bulgarian do not make an affirmative.

Bulgarian has, in common with the other Slavonic languages, the idiom of adding **не** to an adjective and reversing its meaning; thus, **невѣсѣлъ**, ‘not cheerful, melancholy’ (cf. the Greek idiom *εὐσχημόνων γυναικῶν οὐκ ὀλιγαί*). Interrogative adverbs; as **какъ**, ‘how?’ **колко**, ‘how much?’ **къдѣ**, ‘whither.’

As in most languages, many adverbs are in reality cases of nouns; as, **тичешкомъ**, ‘quietly;’ **бѣжешкомъ**, ‘by way of flight.’ These have been shown (on p. 37) to be often used to express the present participle active, which is wanting. (Cf. also **мигомъ**, ‘for a moment,’ from **мигъ**.)

We often find in Bulgarian a preposition used with an adverb, as in English and other languages; as, **Отъ гдѣ се купи́и това?** ‘From whence have you brought this?’ **Отъ кога?** ‘Since when?’ **До кога́,** ‘Till when?’ **Отъ да́вна,** ‘Long since;’ **Азъ съмъ вече́ отъ да́вна гото́въ,** ‘I have long since been ready!’ **За къдѣ́,** ‘From whither?’ **До тука́,** ‘Up to this place!’ **До вече́ра,** ‘This evening.’

The preposition **на**, as in Russian, forms a great number of adverbs :—**Той си оти́де на пра́во** (*or* **право**) **у дома́,** ‘He went straight to the house;’ **наи́стина,** ‘truly;’ **на́скоро́,** ‘soon;’ **на кратко́,** ‘briefly;’ **на съ́нъ,** ‘in a dream;’ **на кѹ́пове́,** ‘in a heap.’

Several adverbs have two forms; as, **добро́** and **добръ́,** ‘well;’ **зло́** and **злѣ́,** ‘badly;’ **бързо́** and **бърже́,** ‘quickly.’

PREPOSITIONS.

The prepositions in Bulgarian, as a rule, take the accusative case, of which we must remember that there is very rarely an independent form, owing to the language having lost so many of its inflexions. It is, therefore, deprived of the precision which its sister languages possess; take, for instance, Russian and Polish.

There are, however, a few prepositions which, when they go with pronouns, take the dative: such are *около*, 'about;' *спрѣща*, 'opposite to;' *пomeждy*, 'between;' *отзадъ*, 'behind;' *на предѣ*, 'before;' *върху*, 'upon;' *съ*, 'with;'—as *на спрѣща ви*, 'opposite to you;' *по-meждy си*, 'among themselves.'

The following are the chief prepositions:—

Безъ, 'without;' *безъ мене*, 'without me.'

Въ (also *въвъ*), 'in;' as *въ градъ*, 'in the city.'

Възъ, 'by the side of;' as—

Като сѣ отъ сънь съ бѹди

Възъ нея сѣдѣтъ три мѹми.

When she woke up from sleep

Three girls are sitting by her.

До, 'till, extending to;' as, *отъ главá та до крака́*, 'from head to foot.'

За, 'for;' as, *Трѣгнемъ за Пловдивъ*, 'We start for Philippopolis;' *Граммáтика за бѹлгарски язѹкъ*, 'a grammar of the Bulgarian language;' *Въ Бѹлгарѹя мнѹго мáлко се знáе за Мѹклошича*, 'In Bulgaria very little

is known about Miklosich ;' Легѣнда-та за Алхамбрийската рѡза, 'The legend concerning the Rose of the Alhambra.'

Idiomatic uses are—

Ожѣни за женá, 'he married the woman ;' Забравѣ за менъ, 'Forget me'—with the idea of putting behind one and thus forgetting, according to a meaning of за in O. S.

Задъ, 'behind ;' as задъ вратá-та, 'behind the door.'

Изъ, 'out of ;' as, Азъ извáдихъ изъ пáзухата, 'I took out of my girdle, or pocket ;' but often used merely with the sense of 'in ;' as изъ ўлицѣ-тѣ, 'in the streets.'

Къмъ, 'to ;' as къмъ поетж, 'to the poet,' the title of a poem by VAZOV ; къмъ началническа́та стая, 'to the governor's room.' In the same way also кждѣ́ is used, rather in the sense of 'direction,' but it is more often used as an adverb ; as, Кждѣ́ е братъ ти, 'Where is thy brother,' in the *Ballad of the Fair Dragana*.

Междѣ́, 'between,' also with по, *vide supra*.

На, 'on,' or 'at ;' as, Азъ съмъ на вашитѣ заповѣди, 'I am at your orders ;' Рѣси ѣдатъ на борбáта, 'the Russians come to the struggle.'

Надъ, 'over, upon ;' e. g.,—

Ей оре́ла пакъ хвърчи
Надъ сразѣнитѣ тира́ни.

Her eagle again hovers
Over the astounded tyrants !

Намѣсто, 'instead;' as, намѣсто краля-тъ, 'in the place of the king.'

О, 'on, about;' as, една бѣбичка опрѣна о зида, 'an old woman leaning against the wall.'

Около, 'about,' takes the dative with a pronoun.

Освѣнѣ, 'besides;' as, освѣнѣ столъ билá постѣлка, 'besides the table there was a bed.'

Отъ, 'out of, from;' as отъ дръга странá, 'on the other hand' (lit. 'from the other side'). Отъ is frequently used like the English 'of;' as нѹжда отъ почѣвка, 'need of rest.' It is also used after comparatives; as, Азъ съмъ по-якъ отъ него, 'I am stronger than he.'

По, 'upon, for;' as по ходатайството на английскій и американскій послáнници, 'in consequence of the intercession of the English and American ambassadors.' По слугá-та, 'by the instrumentality of the servant.' The idea of occasionally coming seems to underlie the expression, as in the Russian путешествовалъ по Россіи. По три, 'three apiece;' по име, 'by name;' по менъ похóдилъ, 'thou hast gone about me in different places.' (See the "Ballad of Liben.")

Подъ, 'under;' as, подъ иго-то, 'under the yoke.'

Подиръ and слѣдъ, 'after' (from дия, 'a track;' hence 'in the track of;' cf. also Russian слѣдъ, 'a track'); as, Подиръ товá свое заявлѣние, 'after that announcement of his;' слѣдъ плáдне, 'after midday.'

Покра́й, 'along by the side of;' as, покра́й Дунавь-тъ, 'by the side of the Danube.'

При, 'at;' as, Азъ пѹстѣхъ не-успѣно при краката си

сгнѣтата книжка, 'I threw down at my feet unobserved the folded-up letter.'

Противъ, 'against;' as, похѣдъ противъ Тѹрци, 'the expedition against the Turks.'

Прѣдѣ, прѣдъ, 'before;' as, Открѣй прѣдъ тихъ молѣтва-та ми тайна, 'Reveal before these men my secret prayer.'

Прѣзъ, 'through;' as, прѣзъ възрождѣние то на България, 'during the regeneration of Bulgaria.'

Черезъ (чрезъ), 'through;' as, чрезъ него много страдалъ, 'through him I suffered a great deal.'

Спорѣдъ, 'according to;' as, спорѣдъ наставлѣния на мудрѣцъ-тъ, 'according to the precepts of the philosopher.'

Средъ (also всредъ), 'in the midst;' as, средъ тѣ ужасни борби, 'amidst these frightful struggles.'

Срѣща, 'opposite;' as, срѣща домъ на послѣдникъ-тъ, 'opposite the ambassador's house.'

Съ, 'with' (also съсъ, which occurs in O. S.); as, съ ссждовѣтъ за ѣдѣние, 'with the plates and dishes for eating;'

Нештѣ съсъ мрѣтвий да раздѣлямъ ази,
Любѣвница —

'I do not wish to share a sweetheart with a dead man.'

У, 'at, in;' as, Азъ брѣщахъ всякой день у домѣ вѣстникъ-тъ, 'I send back the newspaper every day to my house.'

There are also double prepositions, as in all the Slavonic languages; as, изъ-подъ стѣла, 'from under the table.'

CONJUNCTIONS.

Катѳ, кога, 'as.'
 катѳ че, 'as if.'
 и, 'and.'
 или, 'or.'
 сжщо той, 'even so.'
 ни-ни, 'neither, nor.'
 а, 'but.'
 но, 'but.'
 напрогѳвъ, 'on the contrary.'
 обѳче, 'notwithstanding.'
 зашѳто, понѳже, 'because.'
 и той, 'and so.'
 спорѳдѳ това, 'in consequence.'
 ѳко ли, 'if.'
 ѳко би то, 'in case that.'
 при всичко туй, 'for all that.'
 кѳлѳкото, тѳлѳкози, 'however.'

INTERJECTIONS:

горѳѳ, 'woe !'
 ле, an exclamation put after nouns in the vocative.
 увѳ, 'alas !'
 хайде (Turkish), 'come on !' &c.

Many of these are merely onomatopœic.

PART III. SYNTAX.

THE CONCORDS are the same as in most languages, but owing to the loss of its inflexions many rules which hold good in other Slavonic languages have no force in Bulgarian; for example, the apocopated form of the adjective in the predicate.

Two or more singular nouns take the adjective or participle in the plural; thus, *Английска-та и Француска-та флоты излѣзѣ въ Средиземно Море*, 'The English and French fleets have gone into the Mediterranean.'

The use of *-a* after numerals has been already mentioned. We have spoken of *-ъ* or *-ь* in the case of animate things, especially after *петъ* and the following numerals; as, *дѣсять душъ прѣсяци*, 'five beggars.' Here the *ь* is undoubtedly a relic of the old genitive plural which in Russian and other Slavonic languages goes after these numerals.

We frequently have with verbs a cognate case, as in Latin *vivere vitam*. Thus Dozon (p. 15),—

Не се завръщамъ у дома
обѣда да си обѣдвамъ,

пладнина да си пладнувамъ
вечѣря да си вечѣрямъ.

I shall not return to the house
To have a breakfast,
To have a dinner,
To have a supper.

Пладнина, the meal at noon (cf. our word 'meal,' same as German *mahl*, lit. time when meal is taken).

Purpose is expressed by да and че.

The order of words in the Bulgarian sentence will be best learned by reading Bulgarian prose.

SHORT READING LESSONS.

THE CRUELITIES OF THE TURKS.

Прѣзъ грѣзнити лѣтни денѣ въ хиляда и осемстѣтинъ и седемдесѣтъ и шѣста годѣна въ Батакъ, Копривщица, Клисѹра и Панагѹрише, извѣршенитѣ звѣрства отъ Черкѣзитѣ, Арнаутиѣ, и рѣзни другѣ турски пълчища, въ особѣнности пролѣтатъ крѣвъ на хиляди, жени и кърмѣчета дѣца развѣлнѣвахъ и сѣматъ турска-приѣтелка, Англия, за това и сѣмататъ безъ да протестѣра приѣ обявѣнатъ войнѣ отъ Рѹсцитѣ на Тѹрцитѣ.

THE BROTHERS MILADINOV.

Междѹ малцинатъ знаменѣти дѣйци, коѣто е дѣла Македонѣ прѣзъ възраждѣниѣто на бѣлгарскѣи нарѣдѣ, сж и брѣта Миладинѣвци¹ (Димѣтриѣи и Кѣнстантинѣи), двѣмъ благородни сѣнове на многострадалнатъ земѣ, издѣхнали въ турскѣи тѣмници, жѣртѣ на свѣята прѣданностъ и любовъ къмъ отѣчество. Тѣмъ отѣчество дължѣи пѣрвото разбужданѣе на бѣлгарскѣи духъ у македонскѣи ни брѣта а литературѣа ни многоцѣнно съкрѣвище; сбѣрникѣтъ на нарѣдни-тѣ пѣсни. Трагѣческата имъ смѣртъ дѣйде да увеличѣи свѣтликѣтъ коѣто врѣмето хвѣрля върхѹ имѣто имъ.

¹ A plural form sometimes used in proper names.

WHERE IS BULGARIA ?

Пѣтатъ-ли ме дѣ зорѣта
 Ме ѣ огрѣла пѣрвий пѣтъ,
 Пѣтатъ-ли ме дѣ и земѣта
 Що най любѣж га свѣтътъ ?

Тѣмо, азъ щѣ-отговѣри,
 Дѣ се бѣлий Дѣнавѣ лѣй.
 Дѣ отъ ѣстокѣ Чѣрно Мѣре¹
 Се бунтѣва и свѣтлѣи :

Тѣмо, дѣ се възвишѣва
 Гѣрда Стѣра Планинѣ,
 Дѣ Марѣца тѣхо шѣва
 Изъ Тракѣйска равнинѣ !

Тѣмѣ, дѣ днесѣ е зла невѣля
 Дѣ нарѣда ѣ мѣценѣиѣ.
 Дѣто плѣчатъ и се мѣлятъ.
 Сѣ на сѣщѣиѣтъ ѣзѣиѣ.

Тѣмѣ родѣнѣ сѣмѣ ! Тѣмѣ дѣдѣи ми
 Днесѣ почѣватъ подѣ землѣ,²
 Тѣмѣ гѣрмѣло тѣхно ѣме
 Въ мирѣ и въ брѣннитѣ полѣ.

До вершѣнитѣ Карпатски
 Е стигѣла тѣхна властѣ,
 И стѣнитѣ Цариградски
 Треперѣли сѣ тогѣсѣ.

¹ Frequently морѣ.

² It will be observed that Vazov uses both forms, землѣ and земѣ.

Вѣждете Тѣрновъ и Прѣслава,
 Тѣе жални съсинѣи :
 На прѣмѣналата слава
 Паметниѣи сѣж онѣи.

Българѣио драга, мѣла,
 Земля пълна съ добринѣи,
 Земля що ме си кѣрмѣла
 Мѣята пѣклонъ приемнѣи !

Ако и да сѣжмѣ далѣче,
 Азъ отъ тѣбе, Рай-Земля
 Ала нѣкакъ тѣи не прѣче,
 Ти да мѣ сѣ въ ума.¹

Любѣя твоѣитѣ Балкѣани
 Твоѣитѣ рѣки и горѣи,
 Твоѣитѣ веселѣ поѣяни,
 Дѣ Богъ сѣичко наспорѣи ;

Твоѣитѣ мѣжи и страданѣя,
 Твоѣита сѣявна старина,
 Твоѣитѣ въспоминѣанѣя
 Твоѣита свѣтла бѣждинѣа.

Дѣто азѣи и да траѣж
 За тѣбѣ мѣслѣж и горѣж ;
 Въ тѣбѣ родѣхъ се и желѣаѣж
 Въ тѣбѣ свѣбѣденъ да умрѣж.

И. Вазовъ.

¹ 'Thou art to me altogether in the mind': ума = умъ-тѣ.

THE LETTER.

Моментътъ бѣ критический. Азъ тѣй линѣхъ да добѣя нѣкое съобщение отъ домъ, щото рѣшихъ да испратя по слугата приготвената вече записка, дори и съ рискъ да я видѣ въ рѣцѣтъ на властта и да си навлекъ, ако не друго наказание, то по-строго ограничѣние и запрещѣние на вѣстници. Нъ тѣй като жандармътъ не си отвѣждаше очитѣ отъ насъ, азъ приобѣгнхъ до една хитрость. Помолихъ него да сберѣ ссждовѣтъ. Направихъ това съ тоя, като че ѣскахъ нарочно той да извърши тая работа за да се увѣри, че тия ссждовѣ не криехъ никакво съобщение отъ мене. Той се наведѣ да ги сбира. Азъ извадихъ изъ пазухата си записката, която бѣше сгнѣтата, та не прѣдставляше форма по-голѣма отъ онаа на една обикновѣнна пощенска марка,¹ погледнхъ въ очитѣ слугата и гледишкомъ му привлѣкохъ поглѣда къмъ това, що държехъ въ рѣката. Слугата ми бѣше момъкъ вѣренъ и събѣденъ. Той се сѣти и азъ незагѣбихъ врѣме. Приблѣжихъ се до ссждовѣтъ, и въ мигъ-тъ, когато жандарминътъ свърши сбиранието и се испраѣяше, та не глѣдаше вече долу, азъ пѣстнхъ неусѣтно при краката си сгнѣтата книжка. Слугата се наведѣ да зѣме ссждовѣтъ, и съ тѣхъ заедно грабнхъ, като непотрѣбенъ сметъ, и книжката. Жандарминътъ се не сѣти. Азъ отдѣхнхъ. Бѣхъ увѣренъ, че съобщението ми щѣше да стѣгне назначѣнието си.

И. Е. Гешовъ.

¹ A postage-stamp.

THE CURIOSITY AT THE CONVENT.

Госпѡжа Хаджи Ровѡама бѣше тѣя дни ядосана отъ пушаніето на дѡктора Сѡколова, опасния¹ врагъ на мѡтоха. Тя зловствуваше тайно и се учудваше кой му е помогнѣлъ? Кой ~~и~~ лиши отъ удовѡлствието да слѣша всѣки день, а и сама да тѣче, нови истѡрии по сждбата му. Та това бѣше цѣло безобразіе! отъ четѣри петъ денѣ тя имаше безсъница, покой не досѣгаше клѣпкитѣ ѣ. Тя си всѣкакъ бѣяше ума да отгадае; защѡ дѡкторътъ не щялъ² да обади на бѣя, дѣ е билъ по три часѣтъ³ прѣзъ оная знаменита нощъ, когѣто го запряхъ; и послѣ, кой подмѣни вѣстници-тѣ?

— Най-послѣ свѣтла мисль огрѣ ума ѣ, и това бѣше когѣ четѣше навѣчерката си. Тя испляска радостно съ ржцѣ, катѡ Архимѣда, когѣ открилъ великия си физически законъ. Излѣзе на вѣнъ и отѣде при госпѡжа Серафѣма, съблѣчена вѣче, и ѣ каза съ растрепѣранъ гласъ:—

— Сестрѡ, ти знаѣешъ ли дѣ е билъ прѣзъ оная нощъ дѡкторътъ, когѣто не щялъ да обади на бѣя?

Госпѡжа Серафѣма напрегна ушѣ.

— При беювѣцата, мари! Мѣгаръ тѣй, Хаджийке?

— Ами тамъ, Серафѣмо, затѡва не щя да каже, лудъ ли е?

— Свѣта Богородѣчке, и азъ да се не усѣтихъ по-ранѡ, казваше Хаджи Ровѡама прѣдъ куностаса и се кръстѣше.

¹ опасний-тѣ.

² Observe variation in spelling.

³ We should have expected три часа.

— Ами ти знаешъ ли кой пýстнѣж дóктора?

— Кой, сестрó Хаджiiйке? попита госпóжа Серафiма?

— Марi, онáя, марi! — пакъ беювица.

— Що дýмашъ, Хаджiiйке?

— Бóже, свiта Богородiчке? вѣдѣ ми бѣше пýстиятъ умъ! Подiръ като излѣ вълнѣнията на дýшата си, госпóжа Хаджi Ровóама си отiде, дочете павѣчерката си и лѣгна съ улѣкнала дýша.

На зáранъта вѣче цѣлиятъ мѣтохъ бѣше зánятъ съ едiнъ и сжщъ разговоръ. Истóрията за дóктора и беювицата рáстѣше и зiмаше застрашителни размѣри.¹

При чувáнието i всѣка пiташе. . .

— Ами кой наўчилъ товá?

— Марi, госпóжа Хаджи Ровóама.

Товá iме обзорѣжáваше всiчкитѣ Тóмовци. И всiчки се затѣкоха при Хаджи Ровóама, за по-лакоми подро́бности. Подiръ два часа мѣлвата бѣше обиколiла цѣлия градъ. Но всѣка новина, и найлюбопiтната, въ три дни остарѣва. Трѣбваше нóва хранá за общинáта, която хвáнѣ да се прозiва. Появлѣнието въ града² Краличтъ, когóто нiкой почти не познаваше, iзново даде оживлѣние на мѣтоха и той зашумѣ. Кой е? отъ дѣ е? Защо е дошълъ? Какъвъ е? Никой не знáеше. Спýснѣжнѣ се изъ града найлюбопiтнитѣ. Но съ исключѣние на iмето, свѣдѣния противорѣчиви донéсохнѣ.

И. Вазовъ.

¹ Acquired terrible dimensions.

² градъ-тъ.

THE JANISSARY AND THE FAIR DRAGANA.

Разбѣга¹ сж е Влашка-та земя,
 Влашка-та земя и Богданска,
 И Богданска-та, сичка-та Доброжа
 Кой горе ходи, кой долу бѣга.
 Отъ люти Турпи, страшни Маджари,
 Стари сечѣха,² млади рѣбеха.
 Млади девѳйки ѳтборъ зѣмаха,
 Та ги правѣха млади робѳни;
 И млади момца ѳтборъ зѣмаха,
 Та ги правѣха се Яничѣре,
 Де-то минѳватъ сѣла-та горѳтъ
 Хорѳ-та рѣбатъ, сѣла-та горѳтъ.
 Премѳнале сж бѣли-а³ Дѳнавъ,
 Нарѣдѳха сж край Етрополе,
 Распространѳха сѳни шатѳре,
 На рѳвно полѣ дѣлба дѣлѣха
 Млади девѳйки и млади момца
 Комѳ паднаха по две, и по три,
 На младъ Яничѳръ сж ѣ паднала.
 Салъ еднѳ мома рѳса Драгѳна,
 Па **ѳж** заведѳ подъ бѣли чадѳръ,
 Когѳ е бѳло вѣчер-та кѳсно,
 Млади Яничѳръ на дворъ седѣше,

¹ Observe constant confusion between ѳ and е.

² а for **ж**.

³ бѣлий-тѣ.

Поглѣдна дѡлу, поглѣдна гѡре,
 Изъ чѣрна земѣ синъ ѡгнь горѣ,
 Изъ сѣньо небѡ кървавъ¹ джжъ² валѣ
 Млади Яничаръ сж е уплашилъ
 Тѡ поизвѣка рѣса Драгана,
 И на Драгана жално дѣмаше:
 'Морѣ Драгано, моя робѣню!
 Що ще тѡ пѣтамъ право да кажишь,
 Имашъ ли братецъ, имашъ ли сестра,
 Имашъ ли баща, имашъ ли майка?'
 А Драгана му со гласъ продѣма:
 'Имамъ си баща, имамъ си майка,
 Имамъ си братецъ, имамъ си сестра?'
 'Кждѣ е братъ ти, а той ли е порѡбенъ?'
 Драгана му жално отговаря.
 'Когѡ додѡха въ Влѡшки-та земѣ,
 Турци избѣха млади Бѣлгари;
 И братъ ми бѣше во тѡя войскѡ;
 А сегѡ тридесѣтъ годѣни
 Ка сжмъ³ азъ братецъ не вѣдела?'
 'Морѣ Драгано, моя робѣню,
 Ако го вѣдишь, познавашъ ли го.'
 'Я да го вѣдамъ, си го познавамъ
 По клѣта главѡ, по ѣдри гърдѣ,'
 А Яничаръ Драгана пѣташе

¹ кървавъ.² джждъ.³ More often сжмъ.

‘Що има на брѣтина главѣ?’
 ‘Братъ ми има отъ сѣбя бѣлекъ
 Че е посѣченъ на люта войскѣ.’
 А Яницѣринъ Драгана пита,
 ‘Що има братъ ти на ѣдри гждри?’
 ‘Братъ ми си има на гждри¹ бѣлекъ.’
 Со стрелѣ рѣненъ во люта войскѣ:
 Па раствори Яницѣръ гждри-те
 Бѣли-те гржди, клѣта-та косѣ.
 А на Драгана жално думаше.
 ‘Я станѣ, сестрѣ, домѣ да ѣдемъ,
 Домѣ да ѣдемъ, мама да видѣмъ.’

Български Нарѣдни Пѣсни собрани одъ Братѣя Миландиновци.

F A R E W E L L !

(Романсъ.)

Прости ! Въ моята родина,
 И тамъ е хубавъ божий день,
 Желѣѣ тамъ азъ да нощѣмъ ;
 А ти . . . ти забравѣ за менъ.²
 Иди ! живѣтъ тебѣ чака, радѣсть
 За мене зѣе грѣбъ студѣнъ ;
 Дойде край на слѣмѣна младѣсть
 На вѣки забравѣ за менъ.

¹ Observe the metathesis in this word.

² мене.

Сѣрдце пла́мтещо ще угасне,
 Ще ста́не всѣ́чко прахъ и тлѣ́нь,
 И гробѣ́тъ въ бѹ́ренъ ще за ра́стне
 Защо́ да спо́мняшъ ти за менъ?

Сестри́ца нѣ́ма да спохо́жда
 Сира́шкий гробъ осамоте́нь,
 Ни ма́йка кле́та ще дохо́жда
 Двѣ́ съ́лзи да пролѣ́й надъ менъ.

И плачъ не ще да наруша́ва
 Гробовни́й съ́нь и миръ свеще́нь . .
 Що́ само тебе да смуща́ва
 Невесе́лъ спо́менъ за́радъ менъ? . .

К. ХРИСТОВЪ
 (Бѹ́лгарски Прѣ́гледъ).

AMONG THE TRANSYLVANIAN BULGARIANS.

Слѣ́дъ ка́то пу́стнж чѣ́рква, разпи́твахъ, да ли нѣ́ма
 ста́ри хора́ да помни́тъ нѣ́що отъ бѹ́лгарски ези́къ или
 да зна́ѣтъ наизѹ́стъ нѣ́кой пѣ́сни, и узна́хъ, че жена́та
 на поко́йная ка́нторъ Пе́търъ Бла́спусъ, по́ име Ми́на,
 сегѣ́ вече́ бли́зу на деведесетъ¹ го́дини, зна́ела мно́го пѣ́сни.
 Тя би́ла нѣ́кога́ прочѹ́та пѣ́вица въ чѣ́рква и се отлича́вала
 съ извъ́нредна дѣ́рба да по́мни. Тя би́ла е́динствената
 отъ ста́ритѣ́ жени́, ко́ято наизѹ́стъ зна́ела мно́го бѹ́лгарски
 пѣ́сни и изрече́ния. Щомъ узна́хъ това́, а́ко и да бѣ́ше

¹ деведесетъ.

вече късно¹ и време да тръгнемъ за Блѣзendorffъ, отидохъ заедно съ проф. Уйлаканъ и Данилъ Секели да се увѣримъ лично за това. Като влѣзохме въ двора, въ който мигомъ се набрѣ отъ сжсѣднитѣ дворове любопитна младежь, посрѣщна ми дъщерята на Мина Блѣсиусъ, сама вече 70 годишна жена. Попитахме за майка ѝ, а тя въ отговоръ ни посочи една бѣбичка, седнѣла въ двора подъ кѣщната стрѣха, опрѣна о зида. Отидохме при нея. Тя не само че слабо вижда, но и слабо дочува. Като ѝ се каза, че дошѣлъ отъ далѣчна страна единъ господинъ, който желае да чуе нѣщо отъ нейнитѣ български молитви, тя се смути, но слѣдъ малко, като ѝ се обясни, че то ще се напише въ книга, съгласи се да каже, каквото знае. Попитахъ я, много ли молитви знае, и тя отговори: 'много' колко? попитахъ пакъ. 'Могъ нѣколко часа наредъ да казвамъ,' отговори тя простоудушно. Изнесохъ една скамейка и ние седнѣхме срѣщу старата, измѣзохъ и снахитѣ — все стари жени, па безброй челядь отъ тѣхната кѣща и съсѣдитѣ.² Гласно се шепнѣше на около ми като се споменуваше често думата, 'Болгария' държахъ тетрадката въ рѣка и чакахъ, а старата все стѣсняваше и найсетнѣ каза, да я питами, отъ коя ѝскамъ. Напосѣки рекохъ, знае ли да каже 'наш баща,'³ и тя веднѣга го изказа на единъ замахъ, безъ спиръ. Сегѣ ѝ рекохъ, да го повтори полека, каквото господинъ профѣссоръ да може да запише.

Л. Милетичъ.

¹ 'As soon as I ascertained this, although it was very late.'

² Written сжсѣднитѣ a few lines above.

³ Sic in orig.

THE FAREWELL OF LIBEN.¹

Провѣкнѣл са Лѣбен юнаѣк
 На врѣх, на Стѣра Плапина,
 Лѣбен са с горѣ прощава,
 На горѣ и водѣ дѣмаше :
 Горѣ ле, горѣ ти зелѣна,
 И ти ле водѣ студѣна,
 Знаѣш ли, горѣ, помниш ли,
 Кѣлко сѣм' по теб' похѣдилѣ.
 Мѣди сѣм момѣци повѣдилѣ.
 Чѣрвен сѣм прѣпореѣ понѣсилѣ,
 Мнѣго сѣм мѣйки разплаѣкал,
 Мнѣго невѣсти раздѣмил,
 Повѣче дрѣбни сираѣци остаѣвил
 Да плаѣчиѣтъ, горѣ, да ми кѣлнѣтъ?
 Прости ми, горѣ, прости !
 Че щѣ домѣ да си ѣдѣж.²
 Мама да ма погоди,
 Погоди ѣѣще ѣжѣни
 За пѣпово-то момѣче,
 Пѣпово поп - Никѣлово
 Горѣ никѣмѣ не дѣма

¹ Observe the strange orthography of this piece, especially the omission of ѣ and ѣ at the end of words.

² 'For I wish to go home.' We see this idiom in Russian in such expressions as сошлись.

Я Либѣну горá продума :
Либѣне войвóдо, войвóдо,
Дóста си по мен' похóдил
Отбор-юна́ци повóдил,
Чѣ́рвен прѣ́порец понóсил
По врѣх, по Старá Планина́,
По хлáдни сѣ́нки дебѣли,
По рóсни трѣ́ви зелéни
Мно́го си ма́йки разпла́кал
Мно́го си невѣ́сти раздо́мил,
Повéче дрéвни сирачéта оста́вил,
Да пла́чѣжт, Либѣ́не, да кѣ́лнжт
Мéне, войвóдо, зáрад тéбе.
До сегá, Либѣ́не войвóдо,
Тéбѣ́ бѣ́ ма́йка Стáра Планина́,
Я ли́бе ти горá зелéна
С кичéсти щúми премѣ́нёна,
С слáдѣк вéтрец разхладéна ;
Тéбе трѣ́ва постíлаше,
С гóрски листá покрíваше,
Бíстри-те водí по́яхж,
Гóрски-ти пíлци пѣ́яхж,
За тéбе, Либѣ́не, дýмахж :
Веселí са юна́к с юна́ци
Че с тéбе горáа вéсела
За тéбе планина́ вéсела.
За тéбе водá студéна,
Сегá са, Либѣ́не, с горá прощáваш,
Че щеш домá си да íдеш

Майка ти да та погодѣ,
 Погодѣ, йоще ожѣни
 За попово-то момѣче,
 Попово поп - Никѣлово.

From the collection of Dozon.

A TURKISH PRISON.

Бѣше ѡще рано и издай'ниците не бѣхж се върнѣли отъ позѣрно си занѣтие при Воѣнный Сждѣ. Въ стѣята, която имаше ѡколо 12 мѣтра дължина и ѡколо 6 мѣтра широчина, се помѣщаваж нѣколко жандарми и нѣколко арестанти, изметѣтъ на плодѣвскитѣ ѹлицы, нескрѣмни нехранимайковцы, който бѣхж трѣгнѣли по пѣтътъ на порѣкътъ и стѣгнѣли въ тъмнѣцата, подпѹхнѣли пиянци, който бѣхж заспѣли въ ѹлицата и си събѹдали въ затѣорѣтъ. Насѣдали или налѣгали на мрѣсни рѣѣски, тѣя пазѣтели и нарушѣтели на ѡбщественното спѣкѣйствие вѣхя еднѣкво гнѣсни, еднѣкво отвратѣтелни. Самѣ двѣма по-чѣсто ѡблѣчени Тѹрци лѣжехж на постѣлки, въ юго-ѣсточный кѣтъ на стѣята. Кѣкто отпѣслѣ се наѹчихѣ, тѣ бѣхж затѣорени за дългѣ къмѣ тѹрското съкрѣвище.¹ Прѣкѹпили бѣхж десѣтъкътъ на нѣкои селѣ, бѣхж загѹбили отъ неѣго, не мѣжехж да намѣрятѣ парѣ да се издѣлжатѣ, и сегѣ заплѣщажж съ затѣорѣтъ деѣицитѣтъ на своѣтѣ спекулѣций. Въѣѣще товѣ полицѣйско помѣщѣние бѣше

¹ Also written сокрѣвище.

далече́тъ отъ да бѣде храмъ на прѣслѣдваната добродѣтель. Освѣтъ насъ, азъ забѣлѣжихъ още единъ самб политический затворникъ, живописецътъ Станиславъ Доспѣвский, когото бѣхъ прѣмѣстили онаа заранъ въ тоа каушь. Жан-дѣрминътъ ни постла лѣглата на едни побчи́сти ужъ рогоски, и ние сѣднахме. Зазѣпахъ на насъ всѣчкитѣ отъ колъ и вжѣ събрани, постоянни или периодически пансионери на тоа държавенъ домъ, и зѣпахъ додѣто се насѣтихъ. Послѣ едни задрѣмахъ, а други запѣхъ. Очевидно бѣ, че еднитѣ имахъ нѣжда отъ почивка, а другитѣ отъ расту́ха.¹ И пѣснитѣ на еднитѣ не бѣркахъ на сънътъ на другитѣ, както не му прѣчѣхъ и легионитѣ насѣкоми, които пѣплехъ по стаята, лагерувахъ по рогоскитѣ, домувахъ въ стѣнитѣ и описвахъ по нейната съмнителна бѣлота свойтѣ своенравни арабѣски.

Гешовъ.

¹ A rare word. Cf. O. S. тѣтъ, 'care.'

VOCABULARY.¹

A.

а, *conj.*, but.

азъ от ази, *pers. pron.*, I.

ами (Turkish), *conj.*, but.

ако, *conj.*, if; **ако и да**, although.

ала, *conj.*, but (cf. Polish *ale*).

Англия, *s.f.*, England.

арабѣски, *s.pl.*, arabesques.

арестантъ, *s.m.*, a person arrested.

Арнаутъ, *s.m.*, an Albanian.

Архимѣда, *s.m.*, Archimedes (proper name).

Б.

ба́бика, *s.f.*, an old woman.

Балка́нь, *s.m.*, the Balkans.

Бата́къ, *s.m.*, Batak (name of a place).

баща́, *s.m.*, father.

безброй, *adj.*, innumerable.

бей, *s.m.*, the Bey (a Turkish title).

бею́бца, *s.f.*, the wife of the Bey.

безобра́зие, *s.n.*, a monstrosity.

безсѣ́нница, *s.f.*, sleeplessness.

безъ, *prep.*, without.

бѣ́стрый, *adj.*, the swift.

благоро́дный, *adj.*, noble.

Бла́зендорфъ, *s.m.*, Blasendorf (name of a place).

Бла́сиусъ, *s.m.*, Blasius (proper name).

блѣ́зу, *prep.*, near.

блѣ́жж, *v.n.*, to draw near.

Богданове́ский, *adj.*, Moldavian (cf. Turkish *Kara-Bogdan*).

Богороди́чка, *s.f.*, Mother of God.

Богъ, *s.m.*, God (*voc.* Бо́же).

¹ It will be observed that the adjectives sometimes appear in this Vocabulary in the masc. definite and sometimes in the indefinite form, but it is obviously of no moment which form is taken under these circumstances.

бѣжий, *adj.*, of or belonging to God.
 бранный, *adj.*, warlike, belonging to war.
 братецъ, *s.m.* (diminutive of братъ).
 братинъ, *adj.*, of or belonging to a brother.
 братъ, *s.m.*, a brother.
 бунтувамъ, *v.n.*, to rebel, to flow violently.
 бѹренъ, *s.m.*, weeds, grass of the steppes.
 България, or Бѣлгѣрия, *s.f.*, Bulgaria (sometimes Болгария).
 Бѣлгѣрскій, *adj.*, Bulgarian.
 Бѣлгѣръ, *s.m.*, a Bulgarian.
 бѣркамъ, *v.a.*, to interfere with.
 бѣлекъ, or бѣлѣгъ, *s.m.*, a white mark.
 бѣлий, *adj.*, white.
 бѣлотѣ, *s.f.*, whiteness.
 бѣднина, *s.f.*, the future (cf. бѣденъ, in Воговор).

В.

вали, *verb imp.* (with дождь), it rains.
 веднѣга (веднѣжъ), *adv.*, suddenly, at once.

великий, *adj.*, great.
 вершина, *s.f.*, a height (Russ.).
 весь, *adj.*, all.
 вече, *adv.*, already.
 вѣчеръ, *s.m.*, the evening.
 видѣжъ, *v.a.*, I see.
 виждамъ, *v.a.*, I see.
 власть, *s.f.*, power.
 Вѣлшскій, *adj.*, Wallachian.
 вода, *s.f.*, water.
 военный, *adj.*, belonging to war.
 войвода, *s.m.*, leader, general.
 война, *s.f.*, war.
 войска, *s.f.*, an army.
 врагъ, *s.m.*, an enemy.
 връхъ, *s.m.*, the summit (metathesis, cf. вершина).
 врѣме (време), *s.n.*, time.
 все, *adv.*, altogether (really neuter of весь).
 всичкий, *adj.*, all.
 всеѣкакъ, *adv.*, in every way.
 всеѣки. See всичкий.
 въ, *prep.*, in.
 възвишавамъ, *v.a.*, to lift oneself up.
 възражда́ние, *s.n.*, regeneration.
 вѣлнѣние, *s.n.*, agitation.
 вѣнъ, *adv.*, outside.
 вѣобще, *adv.*, generally speaking, altogether.

вѣрѣж, *v.a.*, to turn.
 вѣрху, *prep.*, over.
 вѣспоминаніе, *s.n.*, recollection.
 вѣкъ, *s.m.*, an age ; на вѣки, for ever.
 вѣренъ, *adj.*, trusty.
 вѣстникъ, *s.m.*, a newspaper.
 вѣтрецъ, *s.m.*, the wind, breeze.
 вѣжѣ, *n.*, the rope.

Г.

глава́, *s.f.*, the head.
 гла́сно, *adv.*, loudly, audibly.
 гласъ, *s.m.*, the voice.
 глѣдамъ, *v.a.*, to look, see.
 глѣдишкомъ, *adv.*, at a glance (cf. Russ. слѣшкомъ).
 гнѣсенъ, *adj.*, loathsome.
 година, *s.f.*, year.
 годи́шній, *adj.*, of years.
 голѣмъ, *adj.*, great.
 горá, *s.f.*, a forest (in O. S. a mountain).
 гордый, *adj.*, proud.
 горе, or гóръ, *adj.*, up.
 го́рскій, *adj.*, belonging to the mountain.
 го́риж, *v.n.*, I burn.
 господи́нъ, *s.m.*, a gentleman, Mr.

госпо́жа, *s.f.*, Mrs. or Miss.
 гра́бнѣж, *v.a.*, to catch hold of.
 градъ, *s.m.*, city, town.
 гробъ, *s.m.*, a grave.
 грóбный, *adj.*, belonging to the grave.
 грóзный, *adj.*, terrible, ugly.
 гѣ́рмиж, *v.n.*, to echo, resound.
 гѣрдѣ́, *s.pl.*, breast (sometimes by metathesis грѣди).

Д.

да, *conj.*, that.
 далече, or далечъ, *adv.*, afar.
 далѣчний, *adj.*, far.
 дамъ, *v.a.*, to give.
 Даниль, *s.m.*, Daniel (proper name).
 дáрба, *s.f.*, the gift.
 двáма, *num.*, two.
 двѣ (дѣ), *num., fem.*, two.
 дворъ, *s.m.*, the courtyard.
 дебѣлъ, *adj.*, thick.
 деведесѣтъ — (better девендесѣтъ) — *num.*, ninety.
 девóйка, *s.f.*, a girl.
 дѣлба, or дѣлба, a division.
 день, or денъ, *s.m.*, a day.
 деся́тъкъ, *s.m.*, the tithe.
 Дими́трий, *s.m.*, Demetrius (proper name).

димящй, *adj.* (orig. a participle), smoking.

дифицитъ, *s.m.*, the deficit.

днесъ, *adv.*, to-day, now.

до, *prep.*, up to as far as.

добѣѣжъ, *v.a.*, to gain.

добринѣ, *s.f.*, goodness.

добродѣтель, *s.f.*, goodness, virtue.

Добруджа, *s.f.*, the Dobrudzha.

додеѣто, *adv.*, until.

добѣжъ, *v.*, to come, arrive at.

докторъ, *s.m.*, the doctor.

долу, *adv.*, down.

домѣ, *adv.*, at home.

домѣвамъ, *v.n.*, to domesticate, take up one's abode.

домъ, *s.m.*, the house, home.

донесѣжъ, *v.a.*, to bring.

дорѣ, *adv.*, up to, even allowing.

Доспѣвскй, *s.m.*, Dospievski, a man's name.

доста, *adv.*, enough.

довѣгамъ, *v.a.*, to reach.

дохѣждамъ, *v.n.*, to go to.

дочѣтѣжъ, *v.a.*, to finish reading.

дочѣвамъ, *v.a.*, to hear.

Драгѣна, *s.f.*, Dragana (a woman's name).

драгий, *adj.*, precious, dear.

дрѣбенъ, *adj.*, little.

дрѣгий, *adj.*, other.

дѣма, *s.f.*, the word.

дѣмамъ, *v.n.*, to say.

Дѣнавъ, *s.m.*, the Danube.

духъ, *s.m.*, the spirit.

душѣ, *s.f.*, the soul.

дѣлѣжъ, *s.m.*, debt.

дѣлжинѣ, *s.f.*, length.

дѣлжѣжъ, *v.a.*, to owe.

дѣржѣвенъ, *adj.*, belonging to the Government.

дѣржѣжъ, *v.a.*, to hold.

дѣщерѣ, *s.f.*, daughter.

дѣ, or гдѣ, *adv.*, where.

дѣдѣ, *s.m.*, grandfather (*pl.*, ancestors).

дѣлѣжъ, *v.a.*, to divide.

дѣницъ, *s.m.*, a worker.

дѣтѣ, *s.n.*, a child.

дѣжѣ (better дѣждѣ), *s.m.*, rain.

Е.

едѣнственнй, *adj.*, only, solitary.

едѣнъ, *num.*, one.

еднѣкво, *adv.*, only.

едръ, *adj.*, large, strong.

езѣкъ (also язѣкъ), *s.m.*, language.

Етрополъ, *s.m.*, Yetropol (name of a town).

Ж.

жа́лний, *adj.*, mournful, pitiable.

жандармъ (also жандарминъ, which seems formed on analogy of гражданинъ), *s.m.*, a police officer, from the French.

жела́ю, *v.a.*, to wish.

жена́, *s.f.*, a woman.

же́ртва, *s.f.*, a victim.

живопи́сецъ, *s.m.*, a painter.

живо́тъ, *s.f.*, life.

З.

за, *prep.*, for.

забра́вию, *v.a.*, to forget.

забѣ́ляю, *v.a.*, to notice, note.

заведе́ю, *v.a.*, to lead away.

загуби́ю, *v.a.*, to lose.

задрѣ́млю, *v.n.*, to begin to sleep.

за́едно, *adv.*, at the same time.

зазѣ́памъ (зазѣ́пямъ), *v.n.*, to gape, stare.

зако́нъ, *s.m.*, law.

зама́хъ, *s.m.*, an effort.

заня́тый, *past part.*, occupied.

заня́тие, *s.n.*, occupation.

запи́ска, *s.f.*, note.

запи́шу, *v.a.*, to write down, copy.

запла́щамъ, *v.a.*, to pay for.

запреще́ние, *s.n.*, the act of forbidding.

запрѣ́ю, *v.a.*, to shut up.

запѣ́ю, *v.a.*, to begin singing.

за́радъ and заради́, *prep.*, on account of.

за́рань, *s.f.*, the morning.

застра́шительный, *adj.*, terrible.

затво́рникъ, *s.m.*, a prisoner.

затво́ръ, *s.m.*, a prison.

затво́рю, *v.a.*, to shut up in prison.

зате́ку, *v.n.*, to flow to, to betake oneself to.

зашу́млю, *v.n.*, to resound.

звѣ́рство, *s.n.*, brutality, atrocity.

зеле́нь, *adj.*, green.

земя́, *s.f.*, country, earth.

зѣ́млю (past tense зя́лъ, or зель), *v.a.*, to take.

зидъ, *s.m.*, a wall.

злий, *adj.*, evil, bad.

злобствѣ́ю, *v.n.*, to utter abuse.

знамени́тый, *adj.*, celebrated.

зна́ю, *v.a.*, to know.

зора́, *s.f.*, the dawn.

зѣ́памъ, *v.n.*, to gape.

зѣ́ю, *v.n.*, to gape.

II.

и, *conj.*, and.

и, a form occasionally used for е (3rd sing. pres. of съмъ).

и, dative of она́, she (sometimes used for genitive).

избѣи́жъ, *v.a.*, to kill, massacre.

изва́дижъ, *v.a.*, to take out.

извъ́нредъ, *adv.*, remarkably (lit. out of the ranks).

извъ́ршамъ, *v.a.*, to accomplish.

изда́йникъ, *s.m.*, a traitor.

издѣ́лжжъ, *v.n.*, to get out of debt.

издѣ́хнжъ, *v.n.*, to expire.

изка́жжъ, *v.a.*, to say out, to repeat.

излѣ́сижъ, *v.n.*, to go out.

излѣ́ижъ, *v.a.*, to pour out.

и́зметъ, *s.m.*, the sweepings, refuse.

изне́сжъ, *v.a.*, to bring out.

и́зново, *adv.*, afresh.

изрече́ние, *s.n.*, an expression.

и́ли, *conj.*, or.

и́мамъ, *v.a.*, to have.

и́ме, *s.n.*, name.

и́още, *conj.*, and moreover.

и́скамъ, *v.a.*, to wish.

и́сключе́ние, *s.n.*, the exception.

испла́скамъ (*or* испла́скамъ), *v.a.*, to clap.

испра́вамъ (*or* испра́вамъ), *v.a.*, to lift up.

испра́тижъ, *v.a.*, to send.

и́стокъ, *s.m.*, the east.

и́сто́рия, *s.f.*, a history, a story.

K.

ка, shortened form of като.

ка́звамъ (казувамъ), *v.a.*, to say.

ка́жжъ, *v.a.*, to say (*aor.* казахъ).

ка́кто, *conj.*, as.

ка́къвъ, *pron.*, of what sort.

ка́нторъ, *s.m.*, a leader of the choir, clerk.

ка́то, *conj.*, as. (Cf. Russian какъ, where the к is merely formative.)

каушъ, *s.f.*, a small room (Turkish).

киче́стъ (кичасть), *s.m.*, a tuft.

кле́пка, *s.f.*, eyelash, or eyelid.

кле́тъ, *adj.*, lit. accursed, hence unfortunate, miserable.

Клису́ра, *s.f.*, Klisura, name of a place; a Greek word.

кни́га, *s.f.*, a book.

кни́жка, *s.f.*, letter (lit., little book).

кой, който, *pron.*, who, which.

ко́лко, *inter. adv.*, how many.

ко́лъ, *s.m.*, the stake.

Ко́нстантинъ, *s.m.*, Constantine (proper name).

Копривщица, *s.f.*, Koprivshtitza (name of a place).

коса́, *s.f.*, the hair of the head, the head.

край, *s.m.*, the end.

кра́къ, *s.m.*, a foot, pl. крака́.

Крали́чь, *s.m.*, Kralich (proper name).

крити́ческий, *adj.*, critical.

кри́ж, *v.a.*, to conceal.

крѣ́вь, *s.f.*, blood.

крѣ́стѣж, *v.a.*, to cross oneself.

къ́лянж, *v.a.*, to curse.

куноста́съ, *s.m.*, the iconostas.

къ́мъ, *prep.*, to.

къ́рмаче, *s.n.*, a nursling.

къ́рмѣж, *v.a.*, to nourish.

къ́дѣ (къ́дѣ), *adv.*, whither, where; къ́дѣ е, whither is ... gone, what has become of ...?

къ́нтъ, *s.m.*, the corner.

къ́рвавъ (къ́рвавъ), *adj.*, bloody.

къ́сно (къ́сно), *adv.*, late.

къ́щный, *adj.*, of, or belonging to the house.

Л.

ла́комий, *adj.*, dainty.

ле, an interjection put after nouns.

легио́нь, *s.m.*, a legion.

ле́гло, *s.n.*, a bed.

ле́гнѣж, *v.n.*, to lie down.

ле́жиж (also лѣ́жиж), *v.n.*, to lie down.

ли, interrogative particle.

Ли́бенъ, *s.m.*, Liben (proper name).

ли́биж, *v.a.* (dialectic for лю́биж), to love.

ли́нѣж, *v.a.*, to seize (lit., by the hair).

ли́стъ, *s.m.*, a leaf (pl. листа́).

ли́терату́ра, *s.f.*, literature.

ли́чно, *adv.*, personally.

ли́шиж, *v.a.*, to deprive.

лу́дъ, *adj.*, foolish, crazy.

лѣ́тний, *adj.*, summer.

лѣ́иж, *v.n.* to flow.

любопи́тний, *adj.*, curious.

любо́въ, *s.f.*, love.

лю́биж, *v.a.*, I love.

лю́тий, *adj.*, cruel.

М.

Маджаръ, *s.m.*, а Magyar, а Hungarian.

майка, *s.f.*, а mother.

Македония, *s.f.*, Macedonia (proper name).

Македонский, *adj.*, belonging to Macedonia.

мáлко, *adv.*, а little.

малцина, *s.f.*, the few.

ма́ма, *s.f.*, mother.

ма́рй, you silly person ! (An exclamation.) Greek *μῶρε*.

Ма́рица, *s.f.*, the Maritza (the ancient Hebrus).

ма́рка, *s.f.*, а stamp.

ме́жду, *prep.*, among.

ме́тохъ, *s.f.*, а monastery. (Greek *μετόχιον*.)

ме́тръ, *s.m.*, mètre (borrowed from the French).

ми́гаръ, *inter.*, really, is it so ? (A Persian word, sometimes written макаръ).

мигъ, *s.m.*, а moment.

Милади́новъ, *s.m.*, Miladinov (proper name).

ми́лий, *adj.*, dear.

Ми́на, *s.f.*, Mina, а woman's name.

мину́вамъ, *v.n.*, to pass.

ми́ръ, *s.m.*, peace.

мисль, *s.f.*, thought.

ми́слижъ, *v.n.*, to think.

мла́дежъ, *s.f.*, youth (collectively).

мла́дость, *s.f.*, youth.

младъ, *adj.*, young.

много, *adv.*, much.

многостра́дальный, *adj.*, much suffering.

многоцѣ́нный, *adj.*, valuable.

мой, *poss. pron.*, my.

могъ, *v.n.*, I can.

мо́литва, *s.f.*, а prayer.

мо́лижъ, *v.a.*, to pray.

мо́ма, *s.f.*, а girl.

мо́ментъ, *s.m.*, а moment.

моми́че, *s.n.*, а young girl (a diminutive).

момъ́къ, *s.m.*, а young man.

мо́ре, *s.n.*, the sea (pl. морéта).

мръсе́нь, *adj.*, dirty, filthy.

мъ́лва, *s.f.*, talk, report.

мъ́жа, *s.f.*, torment.

мъ́ченикъ, *s.m.*, а martyr.

Н.

на, *prep.*, on (used to express gen. and dat.)

набѣ́ржъ, *v.a.*, to collect, bring together.

навѣдѣж, *v.a.*, to bend down.
 навѣчерка, *s.f.*, the evening service.
 навлѣкѣж, *v.a.*, to draw over.
 надѣ, *prep.*, upon, over.
 назначѣние, *s.n.*, destination.
 най, *adv.*, most (but generally compounded with adjectives).
 найпослѣ, *adv.*, immediately after.
 найзѣстъ, *adv.*, by heart.
 найсѣтнѣ, *adv.*, at last, afterwards.
 наказаніе, *s.n.*, punishment.
 налѣгамъ, or налягамъ, *v.n.*, to lie on.
 намѣриѣж, *v.a.*, to find.
 напишѣж, *v.a.*, to write.
 напосѣки, *adv.*, at random.
 направѣж, *v.a.*, to say.
 напрегнѣж, *v.a.*, to prick up.
 наредѣ, *adv.*, in order, one after the other.
 наредѣж, *v.a.*, to arrange, draw up.
 народный, *adj.*, national, belonging to the people.
 народѣ, *s.m.*, the people.
 нарѣчно, *adv.*, on purpose.
 нарушавамъ, *v.a.*, to disturb.
 нарушитель, *s.m.*, disturber.
 насѣтиѣж, *v.a.*, to satiate.

насѣриѣж, *v.a.*, to make abundant (cf. спѣренѣ, abundant).
 насѣдамъ, *v.n.*, to sit.
 насѣкомѣ, *s.m.* (or насѣкомо, *s.n.*), an insect.
 наѣчиѣж, *v.a.*, to teach.
 нашѣ, *poss. pron.*, our.
 не, *neg. particle*, not.
 небѣ, *s.n.*, the sky.
 невѣселѣ, *adj.*, melancholy (lit. not cheerful).
 невѣля, *s.f.*, slavery.
 невѣста, *s.f.*, a bride.
 нѣйный, *poss. pron.*, belonging to her.
 неотрѣбенѣ, *adj.*, useless.
 нескромный, *adj.*, vile.
 неусѣтно, *adv.*, unobserved.
 нехранимайковѣ, *s.m.*, a person not having the means of support, a beggar.
 нѣе, *pers. pron.*, we.
 нѣкаковѣ, *indef. pron.*, any.
 нѣкакѣ, *adv.*, in no way, no how.
 нѣкой, *pron.*, no one.
 нѣвий, *adj.*, new.
 новинѣ, *s.f.*, piece of news.
 нощѣ, *s.f.*, night.
 нѣжда, *s.f.*, need.
 нѣ (но), but.
 нѣкогѣ, *adv.*, at one time.

нѣколко, *adv.*, some.
нѣкой, *indef. pron.*, some.
нѣма, *v. imp.*, there is not.
нѣщо, *pron.*, something.

O.

о, *prep.*, upon, about.
обѣди́ж, *v.a.*, to tell, inform.
обезоръжа́вамъ, *v.a.*, to disarm (deriv. без-, **оръжие**).
обыкновенный, *adj.*, customary.
обикóлѣж, *v.a.*, to go about.
облѣ́кж, *v.a.*, to clothe (*past part. pass.*, облѣченъ).
общественъ, *adj.*, social, belonging to the community.
община́, *s.f.*, the community.
объя́виж, *v.a.*, to declare.
объя́сниж, *v.a.*, to explain.
ограни́чение, *s.n.*, limitation.
огрѣ́иж (**огрѣи́ж**), *v.a.*, to warm.
огъ́нж (**огънь**), *s.m.*, fire.
оже́ниж, *v.a.*, to marry.
оживле́ние, *s.n.*, liveliness.
око, *s.n.*, eye.
около, *prep.*, about.
о́нзи, *def. pron.*, that: **зи** is a mere suffix.
о́ний, *dem. pron.*, that.
опа́сний, *adj.*, dangerous.
описа́вамъ, *v.a.*, to inscribe.

опръ́ж, *v.n.*, to lean upon.
осамотѣ́нъ, *adj.*, lonely, deserted.
освѣ́нъ, *prep.*, besides.
осемсто́тинъ, *card. num.*, eight hundred.
оста́виж, *v.a.*, to leave.
остарѣ́вамъ, *v.n.*, to grow old.
отбо́ръ, *s.m.*, a selection, a choice.
отва́ждамъ, *v.a.*, to take away.
отврати́теленъ, *adj.*, repulsive.
отга́дамъ, *v.a.*, to guess.
отговóрямъ, *v.a.*, to answer.
отговóръ, *s.m.*, answer.
отдѣ́хнж, *v.n.*, to breathe afresh.
отѣ́чество, *s.n.*, native country, fatherland (borrowed from Russian).
откри́иж, *v.a.*, to discover.
отлича́вамъ, *v.a.*, to distinguish.
отпóслъ, *adv.*, afterwards.
отъ, *prep.*, from, by (sometimes written **одъ**).
очевѣ́денъ, *adj.*, manifest, clear to the eyes.
о́ще, *adv.*, still.

II.

на, *adv.*, then.

па́днѣ, *v.n.*, to fall.
 пази́тель, *s.m.*, a guardian.
 па́зуха, *s.f.*, breast-pocket.
 пакъ, *adv.*, again, also.
 па́метникъ, *s.m.*, a memorial.
 Панагю́рище, Panagurishte—
 (name of a place).
 пансионѣръ, *s.m.*, pensioner—
 borrowed from the French,
 as the spelling shows.
 пари́, *s.pl.*, money (a Turkish
 word).
 периоди́ческий, *adj.*, periodical.
 петъ, *card. num.*, five.
 Пѣтъръ, *s.m.*, Peter (pr. name).
 пи́ле, *s.n.*, a bird ; pl. пи́лета
 (also пилци).
 ни́тамъ, *v.a.*, to ask.
 пия́нецъ, *s.m.*, a drunkard.
 пла́мтеший, burning (a participle used as an adjective of the verb пла́мтиѣ).
 плани́на, *s.f.*, a mountain ;
 Стара плани́на, the Balkans.
 плачъ, *s.m.*, weeping.
 плачи́, *v.a.*, to weep.
 Пловди́вский, *adj.*, belonging to Пловди́въ, or Philipopolis. (The old name was Pulpuldeva, preserved in Jordanes.)

по, *prep.*, at or by.
 по́вече, *adv.*, moreover, in addition.
 повѣ́дѣ (-ведѣ), *v.a.*, to lead.
 повтѣ́риѣ, *v.a.*, to repeat.
 погледни́, *v.n.*, to look.
 погледъ, *s.m.*, a glance.
 пого́диѣ, *v.a.*, to affiancé.
 подѣ́ръ, *prep.*, after.
 подми́ниѣ, *v.a.*, to change.
 подпу́хнѣлъ, *adj.*, bloated.
 подро́бность, *s.f.*, minutiae.
 подъ, от подо, *prep.*, under.
 позна́вамъ, *v.a.*, to recognise.
 позѣ́ренъ, *adj.*, contemptible.
 поизви́камъ, *v.a.*, to call forth gently.
 поклѣ́нь, *s.m.*, greeting.
 покѣ́й, *s.m.*, rest.
 покѣ́йний, *adj.*, the late.
 покрѣ́вамъ, *v.a.*, to cover.
 полѣ́, *s.n.*, a field.
 полѣ́ка, *adv.*, more gently.
 политѣ́ческий, *adj.*, political.
 полицѣ́йский, *adj.*, belonging to the police.
 по́ляна, *s.f.*, a field.
 помѣ́гнѣ, *v.a.*, to assist.
 помни́, *v.a.*, to remember.
 помѣ́лиѣ, *v.a.*, to entreat.
 помѣ́щавамъ, *v.a.*, to take up one's quarters.
 помѣ́щеніе, *s.n.*, habitation.

понѡсѣж, *v.a.*, to carry.
 попитамъ, *v.a.*, to ask.
 поповъ, *adj.*, belonging to a priest.
 поп-Николовъ, *adj.*, belonging to the priest Nicholas.
 порѡбѣж, *v.a.*, to make a slave.
 порѡкъ, *s.m.*, vice.
 посѣкѣж, *v.a.*, I cut or wound a little.
 послѣ, *prep.*, after.
 посѡчѣж, *v.a.*, to point out.
 посрѣсна, *v.a.*, to meet.
 постѣлка, *s.f.*, a little bed.
 постѣламъ, or постлѣамъ, *v.a.*, to spread out as a bed.
 постоѣнъ, *adj.*, continuous.
 похѡдѣж, *v.n.*, to go.
 почивамъ, *v.n.*, to rest.
 почѣвка, *s.f.*, rest.
 почиж, *v.n.*, to rest.
 почти, almost.
 пощенскій, postal, belonging to the post-office.
 появлѣние, *s.n.*, the appearance.
 поѣж, *v.a.*, to give to drink.
 право, *s.n.*, truth, what is correct.
 правѣж, *v.a.*, to make.
 прахъ, *s.m.*, dust.
 премѣнж, *v.a.*, to pass.
 премѣнѣж, *v.a.*, to decorate, ornament.

при (прие), *prep.*, at, by the side of.
 приближѣж, *v.n.*, to draw near.
 прибѣгнж, *v.n.*, to fly to.
 привлѣкнж, *v.a.*, to allure.
 приготоѡвѣж, *v.a.*, to prepare.
 приѣмамъ, *v.a.*, to receive.
 приѣтелка, *s.f.*, a female friend.
 проѡиѣж, *v.n.*, to cry out.
 продѣмамъ, *v.n.*, to speak out.
 прозявамъ, *v.n.*, to gape.
 пролѣж, *v.a.*, to shed, pour out.
 простоѡшно, *adv.*, simply, naively.
 прѡстѣж, *v.n.*, to say good-bye.
 протестѣрамъ, *v.n.*, to protest.
 противорѣчивий, *adj.*, contradictory.
 профеѡсоръ, *s.m.*, professor.
 прочѣтѣй, *adj.*, celebrated.
 прощѣвамъ, *v.a.*, to say adieu to.
 прѣдѣнность (пре-), *s.f.*, devotion.
 прѣдѣтавамъ (пред-), *v.a.*, to exhibit.
 прѣдъ (предъ), *prep.*, before.
 прѣзъ, *prep.*, through. (Cf. Polish *przez*.)
 прѣкѣпѣж, *v.a.*, to buy up.
 прѣмѣналий, *adj.*, past.

прѣмѣстѣ^ѣ, *v.a.*, to transfer.
 прѣпорецъ, *s.m.*, a banner,
 standard.
 Прѣслава, *s.f.*, Preslava (name
 of a city).
 прѣслѣдвамъ, *v.a.*, to per-
 secute.
 прѣчи^ѣ, *v.a.*, to hinder.
 пѣстий, *adj.*, empty.
 пѣстнѣ, *v.a.*, to drop, let go,
 leave.
 пушчаніе, *s.n.*, letting go (as
 out of prison).
 пѣлний, *adj.*, full.
 пѣлчнѣ, *s.n.*, a horde.
 пѣплѣтѣ^ѣ, *v.a.*, to entwine.
 (Cf. Russian поплести).
 пѣрвий, *ord. num.*, first.
 пѣвица, *s.f.*, a singer.
 пѣсень, *s.f.*, a song.
 пѣіѣ, *v.n.*, to sing.
 пѣтъ, *s.m.*, time, journey.

P.

рабѣта, *s.f.*, business, matter.
 равенъ, *adj.*, level, even.
 равнинѣ, *s.f.*, plain.
 радѣсть, *s.f.*, joy.
 рабѣіѣ, *v.a.*, to disperse.
 рабѣужданіе, *s.n.*, awakening.

развѣлина, *s.f.*, a ruin.
 развѣлнѣвамъ, *v.a.*, to agitate.
 разговоръ, *s.m.*, discourse, talk.
 раздѣмѣ^ѣ, *v.a.*, to deprive of
 one's home.
 размѣръ, *s.m.*, dimension, mea-
 sure.
 рѣзний, *adj.*, various.
 разплѣчѣ, *v.a.*, to make to
 weep in different ways.
 разхлѣдѣ^ѣ, *v.a.*, to refresh,
 make cool.
 Рай, *s.m.*, Paradise.
 рѣно, *adv.*, early.
 распространѣ^ѣ, *v.a.*, to spread
 out.
 раствѣріѣ, *v.a.*, to show, ex-
 pose.
 растреперѣнъ, *adj.*, trembling,
 disturbed.
 рѣстнѣ, *v.n.*, to grow.
 рѣстухъ, *s.m.*, freedom from
 care.
 растѣ^ѣ, *v.a.*, to grow.
 рѣкѣ (рѣкѣ), *v.n.*, to say
 (obsolete in present).
 рѣскъ, *s.m.*, risk.
 робѣна, *s.f.*, a slave.
 Робѣама, *s.f.*, Roboama (pr.
 name).
 рѣбіѣ, *v.a.*, to make a slave,
 enslave.
 рѣгѣска, *s.f.*, a mat.

рѡденъ, *adj.*, born (properly a past participle).

родина, *s.f.*, native country.

рѡдѣж, *v.a.*, to produce.

ромѡнсъ, *s.m.*, romance (a word borrowed from the French to express a sentimental poem).

рѡсенъ, *adj.*, dewy.

Руссъ, *s.n.*, a Russian.

русь, *adj.*, with auburn hair.

ръка, *s.f.*, a river.

рѣшѣж, *v.n.*, to resolve.

ръка, *s.f.*, a hand.

C.

сѡбѡ, *s.f.*, a sabre, a sword.

салъ, *adv.*, only; same as **само**, Macedonian dialect.

самъ, *pron.*, itself, the very.

сѡмо, *adv.*, only.

сѡбрѣж, *v.a.*, to collect; past part. **сѡбранъ**, collected.

сѡбрамъ, *v.a.*, to collect.

сѡбрѡние, *s.n.*, the collection.

сѡбрѣникъ, *s.m.*, a collection of writings, a miscellany.

свѣщенъ, *adj.*, holy, sacred.

свѡбѡденъ, *adj.*, free.

свой, *pron.*, their (used reflexively).

свѡенрѡвѣний, *adj.*, capricious.

свѣ'ршѣж, *v.a.*, to accomplish.

свѣдѣние, *s.n.*, information.

свѣтлий, *adj.*, bright.

свѣтликъ, *s.m.*, the light, lustre.

свѣтлѣѣж, *v.n.*, to flash.

свѣтъ, *s.m.*, the world, light.

свѣтый, *adj.*, holy.

сгъ'нѣж, *v.a.*, to fold.

сѣ (= **все**), *adv.*, altogether.

сѣбе, reflexive pronoun of all persons.

сегѡ (or **сере**), *adv.*, now.

сѣдемдесѣтъ, *cardinal number*, seventy.

сѣднѣж (or **сѣднѣж**), *v.n.*, to sit.

сѣднѣжлъ, *part.*, sitting.

Секели, *s.m.*, Szekely (Hung. proper name).

селѡ, *s.n.*, a village.

Серафѣма, *s.f.*, Seraphima (pr. name).

сѣрдце, *s.n.*, the heart.

сѣстрѡ, *s.f.*, sister.

сѣстрици, *s.f.*, dim. of **сѣстра**.

синий, *adj.*, blue.

синъ, *s.m.*, a son.

сирѡшкѣй, *adj.*, belonging to an orphan.

сирѡче, *s.n.*, an orphan; pls. **сирѡчета** and **сирѡчки**.

сѣичкій (всичкій), *adj.*, all,
every.

скамейка, *s.f.*, a bench, seat.

сла́бо, *adv.*, weakly.

сла́ва, *s.f.*, glory.

сла́вний, *adj.*, glorious.

сла́дкъ, *adj.*, sweet.

сло́миж, *v.a.*, to break.

слуга́, *s.m.*, a servant.

слу́шамъ, *v.a.*, to hear.

сметъ, *s.m.*, rubbish (lit. what
is swept away).

смѹщавамъ, *v.a.*, to trouble.

смѹщѹж, *v.a.*, to trouble, to
disturb.

смерть, *s.f.*, death.

снаха́ (сноха), *s.f.*, daughter-
in-law.

Соколовъ, *s.m.*, Sokolov (pr.
name).

сокрѹвище, *s.n.*, a treasure.

спекуля́ция, *s.f.*, speculation.

спиръ, *s.m.*, a stop.

споко́йствие, *s.n.*, tranquil-
lity.

спомену́вамъ, *v.a.*, to make
mention of.

спѹменъ, *s.m.*, recollection.

спѹмниж, *v.a.*, to remember.

спохо́ждамъ, *v.a.*, to visit.

спѹснж, *v.a.*, to discharge,
send.

спрѹщу, *prep.*, opposite to.

сѣждъ (сждъ), *s.m.*, a vessel.

(Cf. Russian сосудъ. The
съ is a preposition).

Станиславъ, *s.m.*, Stanislaus
(proper name).

станж, *v.n.*, I arise.

ста́рий, *adj.*, old.

старина́, *s.f.*, antiquity, old
time.

ста́я, *s.f.*, a room.

сти́гамъ, *v.n.*, to reach.

сти́гнж, *v.n.*, to reach.

страда́ние, *s.n.*, suffering.

страна́, *s.f.*, a country.

стра́шный, *adj.*, terrible.

стро́гий, *adj.*, strict.

стрѣла́, *s.f.*, an arrow.

стрѣ́ха, *s.f.*, the eaves, the roof.

студѣ́нь, *adj.*, cold.

стѣзна́вамъ, *v.a.*, to harass.

стѣ́на, *s.f.*, a wall.

съ, *prep.*, with (also съсъ).

Со is a Russism.

съблакниж, *v.a.*, to take off
one's clothes, undress.

съгласѹж, *v.n.*, to consent.

съкрѹвище, *s.n.*, a treasure.

съмни́тельный, *adj.*, dubious.

сълза́ (also сълза), *s.f.*, a tear.

сьмь, *v.n.*, to be.

сьнь, *s.m.*, sleep.

съобщѣ́ние, *s.n.*, communica-
tion.

сѣйна, *s.f.*, a ruin.
 сѣкж, *v.a.*, to cut.
 сѣнка, *s.f.*, a shade.
 сѣтиж, *v.a.*, to perceive.
 сждба, *s.f.*, fate.
 сждъ, *s.m.*, the court.
 сжсѣдний (also сѣсѣдний),
 neighbouring.
 сжщій, *adj.*, the same.

T.

та, *conj.*, and.
 тайно, *adv.*, secretly.
 тамо (or тамъ), *adv.*, there.
 твой, *poss. pron.*, thy.
 тетрадка, *s.f.*, copy-book, note
 book. (Gr. *тетρὰς, cahier.*)
 ти, *pers. pron.*, thou.
 тихо, *adv.*, softly.
 тлий, *s.m.*, corruption, decay.
 тогасъ, *adj.*, then. (The съ a
 mere suffix.) Cf. Polish
zaś.
 той, *pers. pron.*, he.
 томовци, *s.m. pl.*, the Thomases
 (i.e. unbelievers, том-овци).
 тонъ, *s.n.*, tone.
 тойзи, *dem. pron.*, this.
 трагический, *adj.*, tragic.
 тракийский, *adj.*, Thracian.
 трайж, *v.n.*, to last, endure.

треперамъ, *v.n.*, I tremble.
 три, *card. num.*, three.
 тридесетъ, *card. num.*, thirty.
 (More often трійсетъ.)
 тргнж, *v.n.*, to start, to go (lit.
 to tear oneself away).
 трѣба (also треба), *v. imp.*, to
 be necessary. (Used like
 Lat. *opus est.*)
 трѣва (трева), *s.f.*, grass.
 Тѣрокъ, *s.m.*, a Turk (plur.
 Турци).
 Турский, *adj.*, Turkish.
 тѣкж (тѣчешъ), *v.a.*, to weave,
 invent.
 тъмница, *s.f.*, a prison, dun-
 geon.
 Тѣрново (or Тѣрновъ), *s.n.*
 Turnovo (a city).
 тѣхний, *poss. pron.*, their.

Y.

увеличѣж, *v.a.*, to increase.
 увѣриж, *v.a.*, to assure.
 угаснж, *v.n.*, to be quenched,
 extinguished.
 удовѣлствие, *s.n.*, satisfaction.
 узнаѣж, *v.a.*, to ascertain.
 Уилаканъ, *s.m.*, Ujlakan (Hun-
 garian proper name).

улёкналий, *adj.*, lightened, contented.

у́лица, *s.f.*, a street.

умрѣ, *v.n.*, to die.

умъ, *s.m.*, the mind.

уплашиѣ, *v.a.*, to frighten.

усѣтиѣ, *v.a.*, to perceive.

ухó, *s.n.*, the ear.

учудамъ, *v.a.*, to make astonished.

Ф.

физический, *adj.*, physical.

фóрма, *s.f.*, form.

Х.

Хáджи, *s.m.*, a title added to people's names, both Christian and Mohammedan, to show that they have made a pilgrimage to a sacred place.

Хáджийка, *s.f.*, a female Hadji.
хвáнж, *v.a.* and *n.*, to take, to catch, to begin. (Cf. Germ. *anfängen*.)

хвѣ'рлѣж, *v.a.*, to throw.

хилѣда, *s.f.*, *card. num.*, a thousand.

хитрость, *s.f.*, craft, trickery.

хла́день, *adj.*, cold.

хорá, *m.*, the people (only used in plural).

храмъ, *s.m.*, temple.

хранá, *s.f.*, food, nourishment.

ху́вавъ, *adj.*, beautiful (originally a Pers. word).

Ц.

Царегра́дский, *adj.*, of, or belonging to, Constantinople.

цѣ́лий, *adj.*, complete, entire.

Ч.

ча́джръ, *s.m.*, tent (Turkish).

ча́камъ, *v.a.*, to wait for.

часъ, *s.m.*, an hour.

че, *conj.*, that; като че, as though.

челѣ́дъ, *s.f.*, family.

че́рква, *s.f.*, church.

Че́ркѣзъ, *s.m.*, a Circassian.

че́рный, *adj.*, black.

че́сто, *adv.*, frequently.

чети́ре, *card. num.*, four.

че́тж, *v.a.*, to count or read.

чи́сто, *adv.*, cleanly.

чува́ние, *s.n.*, hearing.

чу́йж, *v.a.*, to hear.

чѣ́рвѣнъ, *adj.*, bright red.

III.

шáвамъ, *v.n.*, to move.

шатъръ (or шаторъ), *s.m.*, a tent.

шéпнж, *v.a.*, to whisper.

шéстий, *ord. num.*, sixth.

широчинá, *s.f.*, breadth.

шúма, *s.f.*, foliage (from its rustling).

Щ.

що, *rel. pron.*, which.

щомъ, *adv.*, as soon as.

щж, *v.a.* and *n.*, to wish (used as an auxiliary to express the future).

Ъ.

ѣдръ. See едръ, and beware of the constant confusion between ъ and е.

Ю.

юго - ёсточний, *adj.*, south-eastern.

юна́къ, *s.m.*, a hero, a brave young man.

Я.

я, as in я стани́! a kind of interjection, arousing a person. Но!

ядóсамъ, *v.a.*, to make angry ; ядъ, *lit.* poison.

язи́къ (езикъ, *q.v.*), *s.m.*, language.

яничáръ (also яничаринъ), *s.m.*, the Janissary (Turkish, new troops).